The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7310. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE ON THE BILL TO INCREASE THE REVENUE.

THE BILL STILL IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE TAX ON CIGARS INCREASED—THE MATCH TAX RETAINED—THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI—THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL—THE VIRGINIUS MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Upon resuming the consideration of the Revenue bill to-day, the opponents of the tax on whisky at once renewed their attacks on the first section, but the proposed changes were rejected. Mr. Kasson, from the Ways and Means Committee, proposed an amendment, which was adopted, providing that no manufacturer of spirits shall be held liable for the amount of the additional tax imposed where bona fide contracts have been made for the delivery of spirits prior to Feb. 10, and making the purchaser of such spirits liable for the additional tax. The section was then agreed to. The second section increases the duty on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound. Several amendments were proposed, and rejected after much discussion. Mr. Dawes proposed an amendment, which was agreed to, increasing the tax on cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per 1,000 from $5 to $6 per 1,000, and on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per 1,000 from $1 50 to $2 per 1,000. An amendment was adopted providing that manufacturers of tobacco or cigars shall not be liable for the increased tax where bona fide contracts had been made prior to Feb. 10 for the sale and delivery of those articles, and making the purchaser liable for the tax. The section thus amended was agreed to. The third section repeals the stamp tax on friction matches. That section was struck from the bill by a very large majority. A large manufacturer of friction matches at Detroit, Mich., was the only person who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, and urged the repeal of that tax. The other manufacturers generally are satisfied to have the tax retained, and express the belief that its repeal would make no difference in the price of the article to the consumer. The fourth section imposes on all molasses and sugars a duty of twenty-five per cent., in addition to that now imposed. Tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, sugar-cane juice, melado, or concentrated melado were exempted from the additional tax. An amendment including melado and concentrated melado in the additional tax was adopted. The purpose of that amendment is to prevent importers from bringing in the lower grades of sugar as melado or concentrated melado for refining purposes. The section was agreed to with that amendment. The fifth section restores the ten per cent. duty on certain articles of foreign manufacture repealed by the act of June, 1872. A sharp debate sprang up on the section, and without action upon it the committee rose and the House adjourned. The amendment to the first section increasing the duty on champagne will add about $700,000 per annum to the revenue. During the last fiscal year there were imported 134,635 dozen quarts and 140,735 pints, which yielded a revenue of $1,230,600. The increased tax on cigars put in the bill to-day will raise nearly $2,000,000 additional revenue, taking the returns of last year as reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as a basis. According to the same report there was received last year from cigars and cheroots, foreign and domestic, $9,289,896. The tax on that class is increased twenty per cent., which would be $1,857,999. The increased tax on the lower grade of cigarettes would about yield $8,000 more. The bill will probably be finished in Committee of the Whole at the next sitting, and will then be reported to the House, when the votes upon the various amendments agreed to in committee can be taken by yeas and nays. The fate of the amendments and the bill is, therefore, no less in doubt now than yesterday. Predictions that the whole bill will be defeated are common, but members of the Ways and Means Committee still expect the measure will succeed. It seemed to have more strength to-day than yesterday, and it may be carried through as a party measure.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT.

The bill for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi River according to the system of jetties proposed by Capt. Eads came up in the House to-day as a special order. It was passed without opposition. The novel feature of the contract is its provision that the contractor shall receive no compensation till he has accomplished the results for which the contract is made.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL.

The Committee of the House on Pacific Railroads will have another meeting to-morrow, and it has been agreed, so a member of it states, that final action shall be taken on the Texas subsidy bill. Mr. Scott's friends are very anxious that he should secure at least one favorable report from a committee, even though that report were not obtained until the last day of the session. In this he seems likely to succeed. A member of the House committee says that he does not know what action will be taken on the bill, because two or three members are still undecided. This probably means that they will vote for Mr. Scott. Some one who is doubtless skilled in the American game, or who at least understands how to bluff, has been again circulating the story that action would be taken immediately in the House on Tom Scott's bill. To-day the rumor has been afloat, that the bill would certainly come up to-morrow and would pass by a two-thirds vote. The absurdity of the whole story is evident, because no motion which could call up the bill would be in order to-morrow, even if every man in the House but one desired to pass it. When the time comes that motions to suspend the rules will be in order, a vote upon the bill may be reached, if the advocates of it have the confidence of its strength which they profess.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

The settlement of the controversies between this Government and Spain growing out of the seizure of the Virginius has been somewhat prematurely announced, since no agreement can be consummated till the Alfonso Government has been recognized by the United States. No Government has yet recognized King Alfonso, and naturally the United States is not in haste to be the first to recognize a monarchy. It is true that terms of settlement have been informally considered, and the affair is in such condition that it is anticipated by both Governments. The dispute will be settled whenever the time comes for the recognition of Alfonso.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE COMES IN FREE.

The President to-day approved the joint resolution of Congress authorizing Thomas W. Fitch, engineer of the United States Navy, to accept a wedding present to his wife, Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $455,700. George R. Kibbe is appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper in the Thirtieth District of New-York, and Daniel S. Miller in the Ninth District of Pennsylvania. D. Wilson is appointed Gauger for the Third District of Wisconsin, and George C. Haldam is appointed Inspector of Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars for the Fifth District of New-Jersey.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE CALLED.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT CONVENING THE SENATE ON THE 5TH OF MARCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Subjects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 5th of March next to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE TREASURER OF THE CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY AS TO WHITING'S CHECK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail investigation this morning by examining George D. Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company. He testified that in the latter part of 1871 or very early in 1872 A. H. Whiting subscribed for 48,000 shares of the stock of that company at $50 per share, payable in installments on call. Mr. Whiting was among the first subscribers, the company having been organized in October, 1871. In the month of November, 1872, an installment was called on his stock subscription, in response to which he sent through Mr. Cole his check, dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1872, for $18,500, which Cole indorsed over to the order of witness as Treasurer, and handed to him in person, taking his official receipt in favor of Whiting. Cole brought the check to witness simply as Whiting's agent, and witness presumed the check was drawn to his [Cole's] order merely through courtesy or for safety. Cole never had any other transaction or dealings of any kind with the witness; Whiting, during last year, [1874,] transferred 4,000 shares of his stock to Mr. Cole for sale on the Pacific coast, mentioning to witness at the time that he wished to have it sold to his friends and friends of the enterprise in that section; subsequently Whiting had incidentally mentioned to witness that he expected to have these shares transferred back to his own name. Witness therefore inferred that the sale was not made especially in view of the panic last Fall and the universal depression of such securities which it caused.

The committee asked a large number of questions on various points, which were all clearly and explicitly answered by Mr. Krumbhaar, without conflicting with the statements elicited in his direct examination.

LETTER FROM "BILL" KING TO THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE—HE DENIES THE RIGHT TO INQUIRE INTO HIS PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—A long letter has been received from William S. King, addressed to the Legislature, in response to a resolution requesting him to explain his connection with the Pacific Mail business or resign as a member-elect of the next Congress. Mr. King denies the right of the Legislature to inquire into his private affairs; to undertake to censure or to demand his resignation, and denounces as a legislative lie (which epithet he puts in italics) the assumption that he had done anything wrong. He then adds: "What I did with a large sum of money about the time of the passage of the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill is a matter which I do not propose to disclose to the world, except in my own good time, nor until evidence which I am unable to reach can be secured, to the end that the exact facts in the case can be presented to the public, which will bring to me the fullest and most compiete vindication against the falsehoods which you have specified upon your respective journals. Until that time, which, I trust, is not far distant, I have only to say that not one dollar of money received by me, of which so much has been talked and written, was ever intended or applied to the influencing of a vote on the Pacific Mail subsidy; and no word or line of all the evidence that has been taken during this long and most searching investigation even points to any such conclusion; and so, conscious of my own rectitude in this matter, and pausing here to tender that one representative who was just enough toward me to refuse his assent to your lying declarations my grateful thanks, I pass on to some other points which I propose to present to your and the public consideration."

The rest of Mr. King's letter is devoted entirely, and at great length, to the vituperation of State Senators Donnelly and Wilkinson, charging that they are, judging by their record in Congress, no better than they should be. His letter is dated Feb. 11, but has no Post Office address attached.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

CIRCULATION APPLIED FOR AND ISSUED SINCE THE ACT OF JAN. 14, 1875.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The total number of applications received by the Controller of the Currency for the organization of new national banks since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, is forty-three, with a capital of $4,925,000; the applications for increased capital stock from existing organizations, $3,109,200; for circulation on capital already paid up, $2,997,870; total amount of circulation required to supply the banks proposed to be organized and upon proposed increased capital stock, $10,229,000; total amount of circulation issued since the passage of the act of Jan. 14 to new organizations and upon increased capital stock, $1,080,700; total amount of legal-tender notes deposited under section 4 of the act of Jan. 20, 1874, $11,852,974. Total amount deposited under the same provision since the passage of the act of January, 14, 1875, $3,528,025, which amount of legal-tender notes has been deposited by banks located in the following States: New-York, $1,414,000; New-Jersey, $180,000; Georgia, $135,000; Missouri, $41,500; Illinois, $802,200; Michigan, $81,000; Wisconsin, $245,000; Iowa, $92,800; Minnesota, $450,000; Kansas, $45,000; Nebraska, $40,000.

The amount of circulation issued during the past month has been chiefly to banks which were in process of organization previous to the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, and most of the banks that are organizing deposit bonds for a considerably less amount than the amount of their capital stock. The Controller will report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the first of March next, and on the first of each succeeding month the amount of additional circulation issued, when eighty per cent. of that amount of legal-tender notes will be redeemed in accordance with the act of Jan. 14, 1875.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Clarksville, Tenn., says that intense excitement prevails there over the mysterious disappearance of John C. Senseny, of Lafayette, Christian County, Ky. He came to New-Providence, which is two miles from Clarksville, on Thursday, Feb. 11, to sell tobacco. On Friday he got a check for $250, which he collected. In the evening he started to go home. On Saturday his horse was found near New-Providence, riderless. The citizens have been searching the county for Senseny without success. It is said that he had $500 on his person, and it is supposed that he has been murdered and the body concealed.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—THE RESOLUTION TO ADMIT PINCHBACK LAID ASIDE FOR THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The session of the Senate was continued through the night until this afternoon a little past 4 o'clock. The course was finally taken which was foreshadowed as possible in a dispatch at 12 o'clock last night. A motion was made about 3:30 this afternoon by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, to postpone the resolution for the admittance of Pinchback for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. This motion gave rise to a brief discussion on the duty of the Senate to take some action relative to Louisiana affairs, in which Mr. Morton, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Mr. Bayard participated. Mr. Morton claimed that the passage of the resolution would show disorderly people in Louisiana that Congress indorsed the Kellogg Government, and would take away any hope that might be entertained of its overthrow. He thought the action of the Senate in the case of Pinchback would settle the difficulties in New-Orleans. He quoted from the President's Message, which asked that action should be taken by Congress, and told the Senate that if there was an extra session because of the determination of the Republicans to have a vote on this resolution, the responsibility would lie with those who detained the Senate with long speeches rather than with those who are now ready to vote. Mr. Morton's appeal was in vain, and a motion to lay the Pinchback resolution on the table was agreed to by a vote of 39 to 22. All the Senators voting in the negative were, of course, Republicans. The Democrats voted in the affirmative, and with them the following Republicans: Allison, Anthony, Conkling, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Ingalls, Johnston, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Robertson, Scott, Sprague, Wadleigh, Washburne, Windom, and Wright. Mr. Boutwell had gone off to sleep after his speech, and Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, was paired with him, and would have voted "yea," while Mr. Boutwell would have voted in the negative. This vote represented a very full Senate, only ten Senators being absent. It is decisive of the claim of Pinchback, since it defers action until after the 4th of March, and the changes that have been made by the elections will render the new Senate more unfavorable to his admission than the present body. The large majority for laying the resolution on the table was composed of the Democratic Senators, not one of whom was absent: of several Republicans, who are uncompromisingly opposed to the admission of Pinchback, chiefly on the ground that Kellogg is not legally Governor of Louisiana; and a few other Republicans who are in doubt about their duty, and preferred to defeat Pinchback indirectly rather than record themselves directly on the resolution from the committee. A few Senators were influenced in their voting by the fear that delay would compel an extra session. A roll-call upon the resolution itself would therefore have been somewhat different from the list of those voting to lay on the table, but there is nothing to indicate that under any circumstances could Pinchback have been admitted. The partisans of the Kellogg Government have managed to create the impression, within the past few days, that the vote in the Senate would be close; but the result vindicates the correctness of the opinion expressed in these dispatches some weeks ago, after the caucus had failed to bind Republican Senators, that the claims of Pinchback would be defeated.

THE NEW ELECTION PROPOSITION.

The proposition of Mr. Edmunds in the Senate to substitute for the resolution admitting Pinchback another instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report a bill providing for a new election was in a fair way of being adopted, if a vote had been reached. It is known that the resolution reflects his opinion that Kellogg is not legally entitled to be Governor, and that there is warrant in the Constitution for ordering a new election. The caucus programme of business gave the Appropriation bills and the Revenue bill precedence of all other business, and no action relative to Louisiana affairs seems possible. But it is said that the Democrats would now vote for a new election if they could have the opportunity.

ALABAMA.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT SUBMITTED WITH THE CAUCUS FORCE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Coburn, of the special committee to investigate affairs in Alabama, to-day submitted the report of that committee to the House, accompanied by the bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. It was agreed that a motion to reconsider the motion to recommit should not be made without fair warning, and Mr. Randall reserves the privilege to raise a question of the right of that committee to report at any time. The status of the bill is not changed by the order to print. No change has been made in the bill as agreed upon by the Republican caucus. Mr. Cannon, of the committee, is against the bill as it stands, and assented to the report that the bill might be brought before the House, reserving all right to oppose any portion of the bill on the poor.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH—THEY ARE ASKED TO MAINTAIN KINDLY RELATIONS WITH THE BLACK MAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following address has just been prepared by the Democratic members of the South and South-west:

To the People of the Southern States:

You have confided to the undersigned in this conjunction of affairs the delicate and difficult task of guarding in the National Congress your public interests, your rights, and your reputation. You will therefore pardon the liberty we take of addressing you at a period so critical upon a matter affecting your destiny and that of your posterity. You cannot have failed to observe the persistent efforts of some of the leaders of the Republican Party to revive the animosities of the late war, which happily are past, giving place to a spirit of concord and unity in every section of our common country. It is impossible to predict certainly the effect of these appeals to passion. We believe that through the honest representation of a few upright and conscientious public officers and the agents of an able and independent public press, and of many citizens without regard to party, the true condition of the Southern States and the real sentiments of the Southern people are being gradually made known to our fellow-citizens of the North. We hope for their favorable decision when fully apprised of all the facts. The great ends of good government will be reached when the people of all sections forget that we have ever been enemies, and come together again as in the early days of the Republic, emulating each other only in devotion to the best interests of the whole country. With this exalted purpose in view, there is nothing inconsistent with the honor and manhood of a brave people to resolve to suffer with heroic patience, whatever be their provocations and wrongs, looking through the fearful present to the hopeful future, and repelling unjust epithets and gratuitous insults with dignified moderation. Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard himself as a commissioner of the peace, maintaining the kindliest relations toward the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty to which we had been reduced, and the corrupt Governments to which his vote had subjected us rests not so much upon him as upon the bad men who, with the assurance of Federal support, have, by appeals to his worst passions, sought to make him our enemy. While we labor by all honest means to convince him of the truth that our interests and his are identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between us are the enemies of both races, let us at the same time see that he is fully protected in his guaranteed rights to vote as he pleases in all elections. Let us continue to deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of any political party who either seek to know the truth or to find homes upon our soil. We do not exaggerate when we admonish you of the disheartening fact that every street disturbance, every homicide of whatever character, by whomsoever committed, by black or white, Republican or Democrat, such as are incident to every community upon earth, is perverted into evidence of a spirit of lawlessness and violence, and a purpose to accomplish political ends. We well know the gross injustice of such charges, which have weight only where ignorance of our true condition prevails. Strenuous efforts are now being made by those who misrepresent you to induce the passage by Congress of the most dangerous measures in order to irritate our people, to drive them to despair, and to provoke them to violent outbreaks, in order to furnish an excuse for applying for military interference. We express the hope that a majority of the present Congress will not be found ready to sanction such legislation. If it be accomplished, it will be against the protests not only of Democrats, but of the moral worth and statesmanship here of the party in power, and of such Republicans as Bryant Evarts, Charles Francis Adams, and others, whose patriotism and sense of justice are known to the entire country. We may, however, mistake. The most extreme, oppressive, and unconstitutional measures may be imposed upon you. In such an event, we would appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of a long-suffering people by every hope of the future for continued forbearance and hopeful reliance upon the virtue and sense of justice of the American people for the ultimate vindication of our rights, the protection of our liberties, and the safety of our republican form of government.

Signed by Senators George Goldthwaite, of Alabama; John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; T. M. Norwood, of Georgia; Henry Cooper, of Tennessee; J. B. Gordon, of Georgia; M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; T. C. McCreery, of Kentucky; Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri; John W. Johnston, of Virginia; A. S. Merrimon, of North Carolina; and signed by the following members of the House of Representatives: Philip Cook, of Georgia; John H. Caldwell, of Alabama; Hiram P. Bell, of Georgia; Frederick G. Bromberg, of Alabama; John D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee; Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina; De Witt C. Giddings, of Texas; William S. Herndon, of Texas; R. Q. Mills, of Texas; Asa H. Willie, of Texas; John Hancock, of Texas; Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri; John Young Brown, of Kentucky; Henry R. Harris, of Georgia; P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; Washington C. Whitthorne, of Tennessee; John M. Bright, of Tennessee; Edward Crossland, of Kentucky; Rees T. Bowen, of Virginia; James B. Beck, of Kentucky; Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; George M. Adams, of Kentucky; John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri; William E. Arthur, of Kentucky; Abram Comingo, of Missouri; Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky; Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; Robert A. Hatcher, of Missouri; Thomas M. Gunter, of Arkansas; John M. Glover, of Missouri; William P. McLean, of Texas; James M. Leach, of North Carolina; Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina; William M. Robbins, of North Carolina; Thomas S. Ashe, of North Carolina; James H. Blount, of Georgia; John T. Harris, of Virginia; Thomas Whitehead, of Virginia; Elisha D. Standeford, of Kentucky; William H. Stone, of Missouri; Joseph H. Sloss, of Alabama; John D. Young, of Kentucky; Erastus Wells, of Missouri; Charles W. Milliken, of Kentucky; William B. Read, of Kentucky, and Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

EXPULSION OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT—THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Mr. Ward, of Colfax notoriety, representing Grant Parish in the Legislature, was expelled to-day for disorderly conduct yesterday, by a vote of 49 to 9.

The Conservative caucus met again to-day, and went into executive session as usual, and then adjourned.

CIVIL RIGHTS—TWENTY BOYS IN A SENIOR CLASS LEAVE ON THE ADMISSION OF A NEGRO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—To-day a negro was admitted into the Senior Class of boys in the High School. Twenty out of twenty-two in the class left the school immediately. There was no disturbance.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF MR. HUNTINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following letter was received here to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1875.

SIR: The Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have noticed in the newspaper press that the Union Pacific Railroad Company have made a proposition to the United States Government to pay a certain amount annually, to be placed at interest as a sinking fund to pay the amount that that company received from the United States Government to aid in building its road, under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. Now, while the managers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company would prefer to pay as required by the acts above named rather than to advance any considerable amount of money more than is called for by said acts, if they could be allowed to do so without being annoyed by unfriendly legislation or menaced by threats of such legislation as has been the case since the completion of the road, still they would rather pay a fixed amount, larger than has been earned and gone to the credit of the company up to this time, or is likely to in years to come, than to suffer such annoyances as they have heretofore. The Central Pacific Railroad Company will therefore, for the sake of having all parties satisfied, agree to pay in lieu of payment as now required by the acts of Congress before mentioned, $200,000 on the 1st day of October, 1875, and on the 1st day of April and October in each year thereafter, until the amount compounded each six months shall liquidate the claim that the United States Government has against the Central and Western Pacific Railroads, both roads being now consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific. The payment above mentioned to be in full satisfaction of all unsettled questions between the United States Government and the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

Hon. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBANY.

THE COSTIGAN BILL "SPURRED" THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY.

A BARE MAJORITY VOTE IN ITS FAVOR—RECALCITRANT DEMOCRATS BROUGHT INTO LINE UNDER THREATS—THE VOTE 65 YEAS TO 58 NAYS, FIVE ABSENTEES NOT VOTING—THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875.

The fight over the Costigan bill in the Assembly is ended, and the bill has been passed by the bare necessary number of votes required by its friends, the vote being 65 yeas to 58 nays, and five absentees not voting. It is, of course, useless to lament the spilling of milk, but it is generally conceded now that if the Republicans had voted in favor of the motion ordering the previous question yesterday afternoon, the bill would have been beaten on the vote which would have followed, for the Democrats opposed to the bill at that time were pretty well in hand, and the Tammany members—rural as well as metropolitan, for it is evident now that they exist in pastoral sections of the State—would not have had time to threaten and spur the rebellious members back into the ranks. This was the true object of Mr. Hammond's motion for a recess until evening, and subsequently of the Speaker's ruling that the Governor's Message, being the special order, must be taken up last night. Time was wanted to get around among these members, and soon after the recess was taken Mr. Hammond was at the Clerk's desk taking from the division list on the journal the names of the eighteen Democrats (not seventeen) who were hostile to the bill, and whom it was desirous to visit. There were severe measures resorted to in several instances to induce these gentlemen to recant, and threats were made against some of them that, if they did not wheel into line, certain local bills in which they are interested, and which are of vital importance to their constituencies, would certainly be crushed. It must, however, now that this bare victory has been achieved, be a source of great satisfaction to the Democracy at large to reflect what a bear-garden the Assembly has been these two days, in which the majority was divided against itself, and the stronger wing of the two factions has put itself in decidedly hostile attitude toward the Democratic Executive, even going so far as to abuse him on the floor of the House.

A caucus of the Republican majority of the Senate will be called probably next Wednesday or Thursday, or as soon as Senator Woodin is so far recovered from his recent physical disability as to resume his seat. It will then be determined whether the Republican policy shall be to beat the bill in the Senate or to pass it, and leave the Governor the privilege of dealing with it as he chooses. One effect of the result in the Executive temper may be seen in the fact that within two hours of the passage of the bill the Governor promulgated his letter to Mayor Wickham, declining, as I predicted some days since, to act in the cases of application for removal from office of the Fire Commissioners and the Corporation Counsel.

THE DEBATE ON COSTIGAN BILL.

After the transaction of some unimportant routine business, and the introduction of some petitions, bills, and remonstrances by unanimous consent, the Costigan bill was taken up in the order of unfinished business, Mr. Hammond in the chair, and Mr. Shattuck, of Steuben, rose to reply to the remarks which the Speaker from the floor had directed against him yesterday. His address was almost wholly personal, and Mr. McGuire, at intervals, rose to explain that he had made some of the charges or assertions which Mr. Shattuck took up. Mr. Shattuck said he had been asked why he did not oppose the bill in caucus, and what inducements had been held out to him to influence his present action. In reply to these inquiries of the Speaker, he had only to say that he looked on the Governor as the head of the Democratic Party in this State, and knowing that the Governor was opposed to the measure he had taken his present position. In addition to this fact he had consulted with other parties whom he held in higher esteem as sound Democratic authority than he did the gentleman from Chemung. As to the gentleman's inquiry as to where he [Mr. Shattuck] would have been now if it had not been for the influence of Tammany, he could only say in response that he had never given the subject a thought until now, but he judged the gentleman from Chemung had considered the subject fully in his case, seeing how subservient he had been in visiting New-York, and in carrying out the behests of that organization during the past six weeks. As to his action on this bill, he would vote against the measure if he voted alone, and needed no advice as to his duty. He closed by reading some rhyming words calling attention to the enormities of the Tweed rule, and hoping that such a power might never be felt again.

Mr. McGuire made a reply of some length ridiculing the speech of Mr. Shattuck and his "doggerel poetry," which the latter gentleman had read in a very faulty style of elocution, and then handled his opponent from Steuben rather severely for expressing such a toadying submission to the will of the Governor, when it was the pride and to the credit of most loyal Democrats that they stood by the principles and platforms of the whole party rather than the caprice or desires of any one man. He denied that he himself owed any obedience to or accepted the instructions of Tammany Hall.

In the course of Mr. McGuire's remarks there was some applause from the galleries, upon which Mr. Husted, of Westchester, rose to a point of order and gave notice that if any further demonstration of applause was made he should at once move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to clear the galleries.

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, made the point of order that as the acting Speaker had already once warned the galleries, and notified the occupants that they would be expelled if the applause was repeated, the Sergeant at Arms should now be instructed to clear the galleries.

The acting Speaker renewed his caution, and the debate proceeded without further interruption.

Mr. Davis, of Washington, the mover of the resolution under debate, then offered as an amendment to the resolution that the date of the report required be changed to March 15 instead of April 10, and that the name of Abram S. Hewitt be added to the commission proposed to draft a form of general law on the subject of municipal government and administration. He said it was an oversight on his part in drawing the resolution originally that he had not added the name of Mr. Hewitt to those of the other eminent gentlemen included in the list. Proceeding then to discuss the question under consideration, he said the gentleman from Chemung had alluded to him as the leader of the minority of this House. All he could say in reply was, that he believed he was leading in a right direction, if he was so leading, and hoped he would always be found engaged in so worthy a cause. To come to the more serious consideration of the bill now before the House, he denied that it was Democratic either in spirit or in principle. The only way in which true home rule could be given to New-York was to submit the question of the form of that government to the people to be formally and publicly accepted by them. He denied that any political organization on Manhattan Island had the right or authority to make a government and force it on the people of New-York. The people themselves should have a voice in the shaping of the form of government under which they are to live. It was well known what the effect of Tammany Hall was in the City. It was not the representative organization of the people so much as it was the controlling organization. It moved along like a machine under the direction and will of a few—a veritable car of Juggernaut.

Mr. McGuire asked where the present Governor of the State would have been last Fall if it had not been for this "machine."

Mr. Davis replied that the Governor was elected without the assistance of New-York City at all, and that it was the fault of Tammany and the ill-effect its existence had on the people at large during the past ten years that the State had not long ago given Democratic majorities. It was no accident that the State went Democratic last Fall, and he had no desire now that the Republican Party should participate in the Government of New-York City. This bill now proposed to place all the heads of departments at the mercy of the Mayor of New-York. This was wrong in principle and wrong in fact. There were now men in New-York whom Tammany desired to remove from office, and against whom there was no foundation for charges upon which they might be removed. It was sought to drive Controller Green from office under this very measure, and the whole movement was one of tyranny, and there was no Democracy in it. He hoped, therefore, that the resolution now before the House would be adopted.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, made a few brief remarks, in which he contended strenuously that the people of the City of New-York demanded the changes in the form of their governmental administration which this bill contemplated, and desired the passage of this bill.

Mr. Washner, of New-York, then rose and said if no gentleman desired to make any further remarks on the resolution he would move the previous question, and he moved it accordingly.

TEST VOTE.

There was quite a buzz of excitement as the clerks prepared for the taking of the vote, when the yeas and nays had been ordered. The resolution was rejected by 63 nays to 61 yeas, the Democrats who voted with the Republicans in favor of it being Messrs. Barkley, Beardsley, Broas, Cooke, Davis, Fream, Lawrence, Ransom, Roscoe, Shattuck—10.

The bill was then read a third time, by sections, and was finally passed by a vote of 65 yeas, a bare majority, to 58 nays. There was a change of front here, also, on the part of some of the Democrats whom the Governor had been led to rely on, those who voted "nay" with the Republicans being Messrs. Barkley, Broas, Davis, Fream, Lawrence, Roscoe, and Shattuck—7. There were five absentees, Messrs. Barrow and West, Republicans; Holmes and Ransom, Democrats, and Scudder, Liberal Republican. The Tammany managers had devoted themselves to the obtaining of a majority, and obtained precisely the number of votes needed, and no more.

THE GOVERNOR'S EIGHTEEN.

As a matter of interest, to show how insurrectionary strength is sometimes decimated by the application of the party lash, the following list contains the names of those Democrats who were recalcitrant last night, and who voted in favor of the previous question being put: Messrs. Barkley, Broas, Brown, Cooke, Davis, Fish, Fream, Hanrahan, Krack, Lawrence, Lewis, Ransom, Roscoe, Schieffelin, Shattuck, Shiel, Wenzel, and Wurts.

As soon as the vote was announced there was a general thinning out of the attendance of members and spectators, and the third reading of bills was continued under the regular order of business for the day. No bills of general public interest were passed.

A DULL SESSION IN THE SENATE.

A single bill passed and another introduced is all that calls for remark in connection with this morning's long but wordy and barren session of the Senate. The latter bill was offered by Senator Tobey. It provides that no parent after reaching sixty-three years of age can make a valid will which shall discriminate as to the property disposed of between children of the same parents, the only exception being where a child is guilty of conduct wholly unprovoked and unbecoming a child toward its parents. The bill which was passed has slipped through the Senate in the most unaccountable manner, and without calling forth fifteen minutes' debate, and yet that it is not unimportant its text will show:

SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this State, on and after Jan. 1, 1879, shall be collected in gold, United States gold certificates, or national bank notes which are redeemable in gold on demand.

SEC. 2. Every contract or obligation made or implied, and payable within this State, and made or implied after Jan. 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied.

The bill is indebted to Senator Johnson for its paternity.

RAILROAD BILLS—THE TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON.

Mr. Willard Johnson's two Railroad bills were before the House Committee on Railroads this afternoon. One of them will be reported. It allows the consolidation of any two railroads which are incorporated under the general law, and whose tracks form a continuous line. The bill is probably intended to allow the Oswego Midland to extend its track, by this means, in a northerly direction. The committee arrived at no decision with reference to the second bill, but as its merits were argued by Mr. French, who is both a Director and the counsel of the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company, and as Mr. Haskin, who is the President of the company, also appeared before the committee, there is no longer any doubt about the special case which the general bill is intended to cover. Mr. French said the tunnel had already been begun on the Jersey side, and he thought that in about two years it would be completed, making its entrance into New-York City near the Metropolitan. But as the tunnel was begun in one State and would be finished in another the existing laws of neither cover the case, and hence the necessity of the passage of the bill in question. He further said that the tunnel would merely serve as a bridge, and contradicted the report that it could be connected with any railroad on either side of the Hudson.

THE CAPITOL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

In the Capitol Investigating Committee, to-day, Senator D. P. Wood, Col. Sidney De Kay, and the Messenger of the Senate Finance Committee of 1874, were examined as to the insertion of the salary clause, for the Superintendent of the Capitol, in the Supply bill of 1874. Nothing new was elicited, and the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

THE ICE-BOUND FLEET.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREWS AT BOSTON—CONDITION OF THE VESSELS.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Over 170 fishermen belonging to the fleet of schooners frozen in at Provincetown, have arrived here, showing plainly the evidences of hardship and starvation.

At present there is but little danger to the craft frozen in, and the only serious fear entertained by the seamen and owners of the vessels is that a strong north-east gale may in a day or two set in.

The brig Parrington's position is unchanged. The schooner Henry Paul, on the beach, has 300 tons of ice piled on her deck. Her cargo will be discharged, and the vessel sold. The Underwriters' agent from New-York, has arranged to discharge the cargo of live oak in the schooner J. Rommell, Jr.

MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

BALLOTING YESTERDAY IN JOINT CONVENTION—LOCHRAN, DEMOCRAT, AHEAD.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—At a conference of the friends of W. D. Washburn, last night, his name was withdrawn as candidate for United States Senator. Three ballots were taken in joint convention. The last ballot stood: Ramsey, 6; William Lochran, (Democrat,) 64; Gordon E. Cole, 18; S. J. R. McMullan, 48. The latter gentleman has increased eighteen from the first ballot and Mr. Cole but fifteen. Lochran really lacks but five votes of an election, and it is pretty well understood whenever their votes will elect five Republicans from Minneapolis and Hennepin County will vote for him.

The fourth ballot in the Joint Convention stood: Lochran, 64; Cole, 8; McMillan, 37; Ramsey, 5; scattering, 13.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

William Molson, President and founder of Molson's Bank, died at his residence in Montreal last night.

Gen. Luther Stephenson, Jr., was yesterday confirmed Chief of the new Detective Force of the State of Massachusetts.

The thermometer at Warren, Penn., was 18° below zero, and at Williamsport, 9° below zero, yesterday morning.

The Reading steam colliers

THE CONTROLLER'S ANSWER.

MR. GREEN'S REPLY TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE PAST YEAR—CLAIMS AGAINST THE CORPORATION—AMOUNTS SAVED BY LITIGATION—UNPAID TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—THE CONTROLLER'S CONCLUSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1875.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by your honorable body Jan. 14, 1875, I have the honor to report under each head of inquiry as follows:

I. *The Amount of the Indebtedness of the City.*

The bonded debt, as it existed Dec. 31, 1874, was:

Funded debt payable from taxation and sinking fund	$118,241,557 24
Assessment bonds payable wholly or in part from assessments	20,851,000 00
Bonds payable from building lien	3,700 76
Revenue bonds for 1874	2,707,500 00
Total	$141,803,758 00
Less securities held by the sinking fund	26,615,778 00
Total net bonded indebtedness	$115,187,980 00

In addition to the securities held by the sinking fund, there was cash in the Treasury to its credit for the redemption of the City debt Dec. 31, 1874, $208,011 07, and also bonds and mortgages applicable when collected to the same purpose, $710,106 67.

Schedule A, accompanying this report, shows the full detail of this debt, rate of interest, date when due, amount and name of each stock and bond.

The increase of the bonded debt in the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871 is as follows:

The bonded debt was:		Showing an increase of
Dec. 31, 1868	$52,205,430 80	
Dec. 31, 1869	66,040,052 22	$13,834,621 42
Dec. 31, 1870	91,489,446 51	25,449,394 29
Dec. 31, 1871	108,551,708 51	17,062,262 00

A gross increase from Dec. 31, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1874, (three years,) of $56,346,277 71

The increase of the bonded debt in the three years since the accession of the present Controller to office, 1872, 1873, and 1874, is as follows:

The bonded debt was:		Showing an increase of
Dec. 31, 1871	$108,551,708 51	
Dec. 31, 1872	118,815,229 82	$10,263,521 31
Dec. 31, 1873	131,204,571 22	12,389,341 40
Dec. 31, 1874	141,803,758 00	10,599,186 78

A gross increase from Dec. 31, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1874, (three years,) of $33,252,049 49

The old claims and liabilities existing when the present Controller took office, and the extraordinary demand on account of the deficiency in the State sinking fund, which have been paid from the proceeds of bonds, and the money since paid by him for boulevards and other up-town improvements, aggregate more than the whole increase of the bonded debt of the City during the present administration of the Finance Department.

It is idle to expect any diminution of the debt while officers of the Government, having almost unlimited power to contract debt, are steadily urging its increase for carrying on a class of works a generation in advance of any public need for them. The Controller is required, by laws imperative in their character, to raise money on the credit of the City to pay the cost of carrying on these works. He has repeatedly asked for the repeal or modification of powers under which the Department of Public Works is now, and has for three years, been expending enormous sums of money.

The remarks under this head of inquiry refer to the bonded debt. The unsettled and unliquidated floating debt will be considered under the fourth head, "Unadjusted Claims."

Besides the above stated amount of bonded debt of the City, there is an indebtedness, as far as already ascertained, of over $1,500,000, consisting of the bonded debts of the late towns of West Farms, Morrisania, and King's Bridge, lately annexed to this City.

2. *The amount of receipts from all sources during the past year, including the unexpended balances of former years, the interest on unpaid taxes and assessments, and the interest, if any, paid upon the deposits of the City.*

3. *The expenditures for the past year.*

The operations of the Finance Department under these two heads are presented together, and the following is a general summary of the amounts of receipts and expenditures of the Treasury and of the sinking fund in 1874 from all sources, and the balances in cash at the beginning and end of the year:

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF THE TREASURY IN 1874.

The amount of money in the City Treasury Dec. 31, 1873	$645,105 40
The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1874 was	96,985,545 78
Total	$97,630,651 18
The amount of warrants on the Treasury paid by the Chamberlain in 1874 was	96,146,364 56
Balance remaining in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1874	$1,484,286 62

Schedule "B" shows the different sources of revenue for 1874, and the amount received from each, including the receipts for interest on taxes and assessments, and the amounts of interest received upon deposits of the City moneys.

The revenues from these sources since 1870, were:

Interest on taxes, 1870	$361,412 94
Interest on taxes, 1871	530,386 47
Interest on taxes, 1872	406,608 75
Interest on taxes, 1873	443,555 89
Interest on taxes, 1874	886,511 47
Interest on assessments, 1870	128,788 46
Interest on assessments, 1871	263,750 96
Interest on assessments, 1872	173,028 38
Interest on assessments, 1873	225,537 21
Interest on assessments, 1874	658,821 79
Interest on deposits, 1870	75,495 94
Interest on deposits, 1871	105,362 81
Interest on deposits, 1872, (nothing paid by Chamberlain Palmer)	....
Interest on deposits, 1873, (nothing paid in by Chamberlain Palmer during four months)	79,922 72
Interest on deposits, 1874	118,654 95

Schedule B also shows the expenditures made during the year 1874 under each account to which they belong, and for items in detail reference is made to the quarterly reports rendered to the Mayor, which exhibit the name and object of every warrant drawn on the Treasury.

Schedule B also exhibits the appropriations for 1874, the unexpended balances of former years, the amount expended upon each appropriation, and the balances remaining unexpended Dec. 31, 1874, aggregating under each head as follows:

Balances of appropriations for 1873, and previous years	$4,613,381 07
Appropriations for 1874	34,872,391 79
Total	$39,485,772 86
Amount expended under appropriations in 1874, for which warrants have been drawn	36,526,488 38
Balances of appropriations unexpended Dec. 31, 1874	$2,959,284 48

In this connection it should be noted that although the appropriations of former years are not wholly expended, there is a large deficiency in the product of personal taxes, which renders the means of the Treasury inadequate to meet those appropriations.

4. *The claims in the Controller's office against the City unadjusted.*

Schedule C shows in detail the unadjusted claims in the Controller's office against the City of New-York, as completely as the files of the office permit, without reference to the legality of the claims, and includes unsettled accounts and demands accumulated for years.

As it is made up as asked for to Dec. 31, 1874, it embraces many current and unobjectionable claims, which have been settled and paid since that date, as adjustments and settlements are made daily.

The following is a summary of this class of unadjusted claims, amounting in the aggregate to $6,971,149 48:

SUMMARY.

Amount of unadjusted advertising claims of 1871, and prior thereto, presented to the Board of Audit and Apportionment, but not acted upon by that board	$896,458 64
Amount of miscellaneous claims against the City and County of New-York, also presented to the Board of Audit, but not acted upon by that board	172,866 83
Amount of unadjusted claims against the Department of Public Works	324,254 68
Amount of unadjusted claims against the Department of Docks	106,626 82
Amount of unadjusted claims against the Department of Public Parks	76,668 54
Amount of unadjusted claims against the Department of Public Charities and Correction	29,266 75
Amount of unadjusted claims against the Department of Public Instruction	42,820 02
Amount of unadjusted claims against the Fire Department	11,449 67
Amount of unadjusted claims against the Health Department	1,698 78
Amount of unadjusted claims against the Department of Buildings	925 00
Amount of miscellaneous claims against the City of New-York	2,787,111 32
Amount of claims for taxed costs in street opening cases	602,503 98
Amount of claims for awards for street openings	1,746,400 34
Amount of claims of Municipal Policemen for services between June 16, 1857, and April 10, 1860	172,098 11
Total unadjusted claims Dec. 31, 1874	$6,971,149 48

The old unliquidated claims have been improperly spoken of as so much City debt, whereas many of them are exorbitant or fraudulent, or wholly fictitious, and not to be considered as indebtedness of the City except, perhaps, to a comparatively limited amount. Continued and determined resistance to them by the accounting and law officers of the City will protect the Treasury and greatly lessen disbursements on their account.

The Controller would not recognize many of them, even by stating them, were it not that the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen seem to desire that they should be recapitulated and stated in detail. The effect of the schedule herewith submitted may be to stimulate and incite claimants to renewed attacks upon the Treasury and more strenuous efforts in behalf of their schemes. The Controller protests against this recital of them being tortured or twisted into any, even the faintest, recognition of their validity.

The debt contracting power was under the late régime exercised indiscriminately by all branches of the City and County Government. Little or no regard was paid to the positive prohibitory provisions against expenditures in excess of authorized appropriations, and the natural result was an annual spawning of a mass of illegal claims to be settled as best they might. Nearly every department had its own Treasury, paid such bills as it chose, and acted without restraint, responsibility, or accountability. Annual expenses increased enormously, floating debt accumulated, and all kinds of obligations were increased, which now exist in the form of unadjusted claims.

Expenses were incurred and claims manufactured by some eighty authorities, often without proper restraints. Orderly official records of obligations incurred by them do not exist. In some cases no record whatever exists. The changes that have occurred in the *personnel* of these bodies in the last three years make it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to trace the extent of the debts they have created. Many of those who administered public affairs three years ago have absconded from the country, while others are reluctant to state their operations for fear of involving themselves or their allies. Claims for services or supplies, which were probably never performed or furnished, are often presented without the slightest evidence of their validity, or bearing only a semi-official authentication by some suspected or untrustworthy officer.

The Finance Department for the last three years has been constantly embarrassed by want of official co-operation in the adjustment of claims against the City, and a vast amount of labor has consequently been imposed upon it.

The character of hundreds of claims with which the Finance Department has to deal may be illustrated by a brief reference to a few examples.

1. Claim amounting with interest to nearly $1,000,000 for water meters, not used, but alleged to have been furnished to the City under a special contract with William M. Tweed, Commissioner of Public Works, at most exorbitant rates. It is but a fragment of a scheme comprehending certain public and private persons, which was to eventuate in furnishing water meters all over the City, for which the City was primarily to pay and take its chances to collect back from tenants and owners. The legislation was obtained in 1871 upon which to found this monstrous job, and still remains upon the statute book. A suit is now pending to recover this claim.

2. Claim of Edmund Jones and William C. Rogers & Co., amounting to $1,125,610 27, for printing and stationery, said to have been furnished in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. During the same period the same parties were paid nearly $1,000,000 for the same kind of supplies. This claim, with the amount already paid to the same parties, would make more than $2,000,000. Others also supplied stationery at the same time. The parties are prosecuting this claim also.

3. Charles Devlin, assignee of John McCauley, for constructing sewer in Seventh avenue, amounting to $112,000. Arose under a special contract made with the present Department of Public Works at exorbitant prices.

4. Charles Devlin and others for unearned or prospective profits on the old Hackley street-cleaning contract, amounting to $800,000. Judgment was obtained against the City on this claim in July, 1873, for nearly $500,000, after nine years' litigation. An appeal was taken and special counsel employed to defend the rights of the City, and in January, 1875, the judgment of the court below was reversed and set aside at General Term, and judgment absolute rendered in favor of the City, with costs.

5. Claim of John H. Starin, assignee of William McKeag, amounting to $453,800, for alleged services as lawyer in prosecuting suits for violation of the Excise laws between the years of 1857 and 1871. This claim is one of a large class dating back twenty or more years.

6. Claim of J. G. Bennett for advertising, alleged to have been done in the New-York *Herald* and *Telegram*, originally amounting to more than $72,000. This claim came up for payment. On examination it was found to be overcharged, and subject to large deductions, a particularly flagrant item being a charge of $18,398, for printing one of Mayor Hall's messages. This was published as reading matter, and perused by the public as news, but was really charged for as advertising at $1 a line. The highest ordinary rate of the *Herald* for advertising was forty cents per line. The bill was accordingly reduced from the original figures to about $47,000, and the allowance was promptly accepted by Bennett, and a receipt in full given. Six months after this settlement and receipt in full, Bennett is found in the courts claiming that the payment in full was only on account, and demanding payment of the balance.

7. Claim of James Walker Fowler, Justice of the Third Judicial District Court. Although the charter expressly regulates and fixes the compensation of the Justices of those courts at $8,000 per annum, in payment of which a monthly warrant is regularly drawn, Fowler claims a salary of $10,000, under an old repealed provision of law, and has brought several suits against the City. Certain transactions of Mr. Fowler, when he was in the employ of the Surrogate, were successfully interposed in one court in one proceeding for his salary, but another court ruled them out.

Another class of claims, though each small in amount, and dating back many years, is so great in number as to form a large total; such are the demands of political partisans and strikers, claiming to have been employed as attendants and officers of the courts, and incumbents of various sinecure places, as inspectors, market-sweepers, axemen, lamp-painters, water-police, court janitors, and other places invented to reward inferior political ward operators.

There are to-day three janitors in one court building in this City, each claiming his appointment from a different source, and each claiming his pay from the City. One person is entirely sufficient to perform the service. This is what is called patronage.

Schedule "C" also contains a statement of claims for taxed costs in street-opening cases, which amount in the aggregate to $602,503 98. The following are the names of some of the persons representing this class of claims, which are so grossly disproportionate to the alleged services, rendered, viz.:

Name of Parties.	Amount paid during years 1868-72.	Amount now Claimed.	Total paid for 1868-72, and now Claimed.
George H. Purser	$132,058 50	$131,919 05	$263,977 55
Edward Boyle	287,789 19	14,474 06	302,263 25
John A. Bagley	81,723 56	202,115 26	283,838 82
Michaels & Melendy	67,426 68	11,612 78	79,039 46
John Scott	18,155 14	4,000 00	22,155 14
Hugh Smith	26,420 00	10,000 00	36,420 00
James M. Sweeny	10,080 00	10,000 00	20,080 00
W. C. Rogers & Co.	51,592 50	23,461 86	75,054 36
J. Walker Fowler	....	1,570 00	1,570 00

The immense charges put upon the City and property-holders by extravagant "taxed costs" in street-opening cases, have been greatly reduced in recent proceedings through the opposition interposed to their payment. Still further reductions should, however, be effected. The Controller is of opinion that the requirements of the law of 1862, framed for the reduction of these expenses, are rarely complied with.

In the same schedule are found claims for Ring advertising yet unadjusted, and aggregating $896,458 64.

Prominent among these is the advertising claim presented by the *Commercial Advertiser* newspaper for $89,147 80. An examination of this claim developed the fact that of this amount more than $35,000 had been previously paid to, and receipts taken from, Mr. Hugh J. Hastings. Certain overcharges were also discovered amounting to $36,000, and items for which no authority existed amounting to $3,500, reducing the amount originally claimed from $89,147 80 to about $13,000. This is another of the claims on which suit has been commenced.

The notorious M. L. Hawkins claim for advertising in three obscure papers comes next in order. These papers were almost unknown and without circulation. The claims amount to upward of $365,000, and are believed to have no merit whatever.

No claims, perhaps, were as a class more audaciously fraudulent and disgraceful than those for newspaper advertising during the Ring administration. The "*Transcript Association*" alone was paid $783,498 09, and an unadjusted claim of this concern is now presented for $186,160 20.

The moneys actually paid for advertising during the three years, 1869, 1870, and 1871 were	$2,586,477 00
The total outlay for the three years following that period, 1872, 1873, and 1874, including the cost of the *City Record*, is	212,438 37
Showing a decrease in this class of expenditures during the present Controller's administration of	2,374,038 63

being a reduction or saving of over ninety-one per cent.

In the same schedule are also included seventy-four claims of Mayor Fernando Wood's Municipal policemen, who were involved in the contest in 1857 between him and the Board of Police Commissioners, amounting in all to $172,098 11, for their salaries for three years, from 1857 to 1860.

No service was ever rendered by them during this period. How many other policemen are behind awaiting the result of these claims the Controller is unable to state.

The same schedule embraces a portion of the claims for "Rents of Armories," many of them under leases made by the Ring Board of Supervisors at exorbitant rentals. The rents reserved in these leases for the whole term amount to nearly $2,000,000. The claims under them have been resisted by the Controller as invalid, as in the case of Glass Hall, on which suit was brought; the ground taken by him has been sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the City. The Glass Hall lease was made by the Board of Supervisors in December, 1872, at an extravagant rent, and, as it was not needed, the building was never occupied. The rent was $10,000 per annum, with taxes, while it was not worth half that amount.

In the schedule of unadjusted claims is included a statement of awards in various street opening proceedings amounting to $1,746,400 34, the main portion being for opening and widening Kingsbridge road, recently filed in this department; and, although in many cases these are believed to be extravagant in amount, having been confirmed by the Supreme Court, their payment must be provided for.

On Dec. 31, 1874, there remained in the hands of the City Chamberlain moneys deposited with him for the payment of interest due on stocks and bonds which had not been called for, amounting to $73,487 08.

There are heavy City liabilities on account of a large number of pending contracts for street improvements, supplies, &c., to the various departments. A list of contracts of the Corporation, filed in the Department of Finance during the year 1874, with statements of payments made thereon up to Dec. 31, 1874, is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen, as required by ordinance, as soon as completed.

Testimony taken before the Commission on Contracts, in 1872, indicates how the passage of ordinances of the Common Council authorizing wooden pavements, &c., was formerly obtained. One witness testified that as he desired to procure certain contracts for the paving of streets, he had paid $60,000 to a person who claimed to have influence with the Common Council, and could secure the passage of the necessary ordinances.

Persistent efforts were made in the Legislature to confirm these ordinances and saddle millions on the City for worthless wooden pavements, which were defeated only by the most determined resistance.

Previous to the accession of the present Controller to office, advances had been made from the Treasury of more than $700,000 for the erection and completion of the New Court-house building, which amount of overdrafts is regarded in the nature of a claim to be reimbursed to the Treasury by the issue of stock forming a part of the permanent debt.

Under resolutions formerly passed by the Common Council, donating to various institutions, principally to churches, the amounts for which they were assessed on local improvements, large arrears of assessments have not been paid, and will therefore constitute claims against the City.

It is proper to remark that many existing claims, even though they may have some degree of equity, cannot be paid by the Controller for various reasons. A large number belong to that class of old claims incurred by the departments when expenditures were made in excess of appropriations, and the Controller is forbidden by express provision of law from recognizing their legality.

A clamor against the Finance Department has been gotten up by holders of fraudulent claims, and fostered by certain unprincipled newspapers, on the charge of delay in the adjustment and payment of bills incurred by the various City departments. This is without just cause as respects the great bulk of the immense number of accounts and vouchers audited by the Finance Department. Their average time during 1874 for passing through the department, from the date of receipt to the date of payment, including all classes of claims and liabilities for contracts and supplies, is less than four days.

Doubtless there are occasionally just claims for which no legal provision has been made that are delayed, but the general fact is indisputable that claims that are delayed are generally those the merits and justice of which are not readily ascertainable. It must not be supposed that no efforts have been made to dispose of old claims without intervention of the courts; more than four millions of dollars in amount have been adjusted in the Finance Department and paid. Where the claimant refuses to accept the adjustment proposed the Controller is unable to compel him to do so, and delay and possibly suit occur.

The current claims for which value has been given to the City, are and have been recognized and promptly liquidated. The other class of claims, for which no value has been given, which were conceived in the lobby, and are held and promoted by that disreputable class, who are enabled by craft and cunning to live without labor out of the earnings of honest and industrious men, have no foundation either in justice or in equity. The courts ought to find some ground for discrimination against them, and every agency of the Government should be prompt to intercept their progress to the door of the Treasury, and to frustrate and defeat them.

Why should the tax-payers of this City, and by the tax-payers I do not refer alone to that class to whom the payment of a thousand dollars, more or less, involves no diminution of comforts, but especially to those less favored, who in these times of depression find it difficult to keep the wolf from the door and to maintain a roof over the heads of their families—why should these have their frugal earnings diminished to pay a monstrous class of fraudulent claims, for which no value has been given, and which are principally held by public leeches, who have never done an honest day's work in their lives? Why should the industrial mechanic or poor widow, engaged in a constant struggle for the means of existence, be called upon to pay an increase of taxes in order that a Purser, or a Palmer, or a Hastings, or a Sweeny, or a Boyle, or a Bennett may thrive upon moneys drawn without adequate consideration from the public Treasury?

There are men among us who are now marshaling the influence, the ingenuity, and the greed of attorneys, lobbyists, and journalists, to get from the Treasury on single claims, without value rendered, amounts that, if distributed for honest service, would, in these pinching times, gladden the hearts of a whole community.

Is there in the whole machinery of justice no process by which such wrongs can be prevented? Must the whole train of precedents be harnessed to the service of the idle, the crafty, and the depraved, against the frugal and industrious?

In my official action I shall not cease to recognize the rights of those who have rendered a fair equivalent for the amount they seek to obtain, and every energy that I possess shall be exercised to defend the trust which I have been set to protect against depredators, whether in the garb of seeming respectability or that of corrupt and dishonest conspirators.

V. *The amounts of the judgments obtained against the City during his term of office, with the costs taxed upon the City.*

From Sept. 16, 1871, when the present Controller took office, to Dec. 31, 1874, a period of more than three and a quarter years, the total number of judgments obtained against the City, including costs taxed upon the City, was 844, including 272 for vacating assessments, amounting to $1,935,389 04, in which sum was included for costs $63,082 28; 570 of these judgments, amounting (including costs, $45,831 97,) to $1,371,380 73, or about two-thirds of the whole in number obtained, and more than one-half in amount, are on causes of action originating prior to the present Controller's accession to office.

Old suits	$1,371,380 73
Forty-three of them are for salaries of Supervisors, in addition to their salaries as Aldermen, amounting to	13,987 82
Fifty-six are for wages of Boulevard men supposed to have been illegally employed, amounting to	8,819 18
One hundred and seventy-five are miscellaneous, amounting to	541,201 31
Total	$1,935,389 04

Judgments obtained in favor of the City are not included in these amounts.

The character of some of the above judgments will be seen by the following explanations:

The forty-three judgments for salaries of Supervisors, in addition to their salaries as Aldermen, were given, notwithstanding an express prohibitory provision of law to the contrary.

No appropriation was made by the Board of Apportionment to meet this class of expenditures because of the above prohibitory provisions of law, yet forty-three judgments have been obtained.

We look in vain among the recipients of double salaries, as Aldermen and Supervisors, for the respected name of Oswald Ottendorfer. He alone of the board of which he was a member denounced the receiving of double salaries, after the passage of the charter, as illegal and wrong.

Judgments were given against the City of over $100,000 for paving New Church street and South Fifth avenue with a patent stone block pavement. These works were done under special contracts made by the Department of Public Works with one Charles Guidet, and at the exorbitant price of $6 per square yard.

A bid for laying similar pavement in Newark was made by the same Guidet at $4 07 per square yard, and that work was awarded to another party at $2 87 per square yard.

A judgment was also given of more than $130,000 on the contract for paving Seventh avenue with a wooden pavement in 1870, made by William M. Tweed, Commissioner of Public Works, with Joseph A. Monheimer, late Alderman.

The whole amount paid for this scandalous job was $433,000. Its character is evidenced by the present utter worthlessness of the pavement. The City has been enjoined from collecting the assessments and the whole expense is thrown upon the tax-payers at large.

Can tax-payers and property holders afford to pay a half million dollars for a pavement that is rotted out in less than three years? A fair pavement ought to last for a generation; there are now in this City pavements in good condition laid over fifty years ago.

Another judgment of $366,926 80 was obtained by the Manhattan Gas-light Company for supply of gas in the year 1871, at prices which were exorbitant. The court allowed $45, instead of $53, per lamp, the amount charged, thus saving the City the sum of $63,000.

It is quite natural that the shareholders in those gas companies, who have been in the habit of receiving from thirty to fifty per cent. per annum in dividends, should consider the Controller an obstructionist. I presume, however, tax-payers will not object to that sort of obstruction which has effected a reduction in the cost of lighting the streets of the City, as shown by the following comparison of prices charged per lamp per annum in 1871 and 1874:

	1871.	1874.	No. of Lamps.
Manhattan Gas-light Company	$53	$33	6,561
New-York Gas-light Company	45	33	3,010
Metropolitan Gas-light Company	53	33	3,488
Harlem Gas-light Company	53	39	4,025
New-York Mutual Gas-light Company	..	35	583

In 1871 the cost of gas was about $1,000,000, and in 1874 the saving was more than one-third of that amount.

Laws framed to promote private interest at the public expense still remain on the statute book, giving rise to unjust claims against the City, for which no monetary provision is made. The claimants and their attorneys practiced in the art, knowing that their claims cannot be paid until put in the form of a compulsory judgment, readily resort to this favorite method.

But the fact remains to be stated that, notwithstanding the bulk of rotten claims precipitated upon the Controller from a previous régime, *the amount of judgments obtained against the City during his administration is less by one-third than it was during the previous three years.*

The amount of judgments and costs against the City for three years prior to Sept. 16, 1871	$3,221,821 95
Amount for same period since Sept. 16, 1871	1,935,389 04

VI. *The amount saved to the City by litigation during the same period by decisions in its favor.*

In suits decided in favor of the City since Sept. 16, 1871, either the court decided against the whole claim or reduced it, or the suit has been discontinued and abandoned. In some instances an appeal from the decision has been taken. The whole amount of saving in these suits thus far is $2,456,632 28.

If the Controller had possessed the power to adjust and pay old and doubtful claims, and the same appliances to ascertain the truth, fewer of these claims would have found their way to the courts, to the corresponding advantage of the Treasury. It is proper to add in this connection that besides the saving to the City by litigation the amount saved by reductions and abatements since Sept. 16, 1871, on claims adjusted in the Finance Department without the intervention of the courts is $856,912 87.

The following statement shows the total saving effected during the administration of the Controller to Dec. 31, 1874:

On suits thus far decided in favor of the City	$2,456,632 28
On claims adjusted in the department	856,912 87
Total saving	$3,313,545 15

Besides this, these litigations have often, on a claim of small amount, determined principles that will defeat similar claims to a large amount. Such advantages and savings are not included in the above figures.

The courts decided against one newspaper claim of about $3,000 in favor of the City, and with this decision fell claims for more than $300,000 of similar character. In one suit, in an armory lease, involving $15,000, the decision in favor of the City will, if sustained in the higher courts, carry $1,500,000 of this class of rents.

All legal actions to which the City is a party are conducted by the Law Department, and upon the Corporation Counsel rests the responsibility of prosecuting or defending them. In these cases where, at the Controller's instance, special counsel have been retained, every case which has been decided has had a successful issue.

VII. *The amount of the bonds and stocks of the City created by authority of the State Legislature, and not asked for or approved by the Common Council or the Board of Supervisors, and the amount approved or asked for by the corporate authorities of this City and the late County authorities, respectively:*

1. Bonds and stocks issued by authority of the Legislature, and approved by the Common Council of the City of New-York, amounting to	$38,777,026 00
2. Bonds and stocks issued by authority of the Legislature, and approved by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, amounting to	18,124,304 46
3. Bonds and stocks issued by authority of the Legislature, and not asked for or approved by the Common Council or Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, amounting to	84,902,427 54
Total	$141,803,758 00

Schedule D presents detailed statements of the issues of stocks and bonds which have been made under the three kinds of authority above distinguished.

VIII. *The amount of unpaid taxes and assessments up to Dec. 31, 1874, and the amount of assessment bonds outstanding at the same date.*

Schedule E exhibits a yearly statement of taxes on real and personal estate, remaining unpaid on Dec. 31, 1874, from the year 1841, thirty-four years, amounting in the aggregate as follows:

Unpaid taxes on real estate prior to and including 1873	$4,023,036 38
Unpaid taxes on personal estate prior to and including 1873	9,644,913 64
Unpaid taxes on real and personal estate, 1874	6,178,874 71
Total	$19,846,824 73

The unpaid taxes on real estate are a lien on the property assessed, and will be in the main ultimately collected. Sales of property have been made for unpaid taxes down to the year 1870, but there are many items of taxes unpaid in former years which for various reasons have not been included in the sales for taxes, and still appear on the records as unpaid. A very large amount of personal taxes remaining unpaid will, however, be lost to the City, as the parties against whom they stand cannot be found or have no property whatever. It will be seen by reference to said schedule E that the deficiencies in the product of personal taxes have increased immensely within a few years past. There are defects in the mode of assessing personal taxes which should be corrected to obviate this very serious evil.

The Board of Supervisors of last year, (1874,) against the wish of the Controller, added only $490,425 13, or only about one-half of the three per cent. for deficiency allowed by law, and which should have been added, this failing to provide for the actual deficiency in the product of the tax levy which obviously would occur for that year. Such a course of action might deceive the public by lowering the rate of taxation, but it also causes a deficiency which must be met by an increase of the public debt or by future taxation.

Schedule E exhibits a statement of unpaid assessments on property benefited by local improvements, with the years in which they are respectively confirmed. The total amount remaining unpaid Dec. 31, 1874, is as follows:

	Bureau of Collection of Assessments.	Bureau of Arrears.	Total.
Assessm't Fund—Opening st's, parks, &c.	$402,745 00	$2,287,051 64	$2,689,796 64
Street Improvement Fund—Regula'g, grad-ing, &c.	2,092,876 04	2,283,827 67	4,916,703 71
Total	$2,495,621 04	$5,110,879 31	$7,606,500 35

Sales of property have been made for arrears of assessments, confirmed by the Supreme Court, up to and including the year 1870, and a list of property for street improvements up to the same date is now in course of preparation. Three years in cases of assessments and taxes must elapse before collections can be enforced by sale.

The amount of assessment bonds outstanding Dec. 31, 1874, as will be seen under the proper head, is $20,851,000.

This class of debt should be strictly limited, as I have constantly recommended, by some provision of law fixing a maximum of issues of assessment bonds. If no limit is set to their issue, there will be no limit to wasteful and extravagant expenditures for unnecessary and costly local improvements.

The outstanding assessment bonds are represented by the following items:

Advances to contractors	$5,712,739 21
Advances on boulevard work	7,531,477 42
Uncollected assessments	7,606,500 35
Total	$20,850,726 98

Schedule F exhibits the balance sheet of the general ledger of the Finance Department at the end of the year 1874.

In the Summer of 1871 the credit of the City received a severe shock by the exposure of the enormous frauds committed on the Treasury by the notorious officials then in power. Capitalists were justly alarmed, and City securities were seriously depressed. Confidence has since been wholly restored; the credit of the City is now unimpaired, and its securities, which are rated at a high premium, are sought after for investment by the most prudent capitalists and trust institutions.

During the present Controller's administration the entire *personnel* of the City Government has been changed—in some departments more than once—and another change has actually commenced. Inexperienced men have come into office, who have to pass through the process of educating themselves for their duties. It is erroneous to suppose that important public trusts can be either intelligently or efficiently administered by new officials without experience in the business they are called upon to manage.

The average politician makes but a poor administrator of responsible affairs, and the public interest must correspondingly suffer. Such persons are not apt to be very careful accountants or rigid economists, and it is no small task for the Finance Department to bring them to consent to necessary and methodical methods of business.

During the same period a new charter, with entirely novel powers, has come into operation, underlying and affecting every transaction of the Government. The business of the City, conducted by very many agents, has had to be adjusted and systematized as rapidly as was practicable according to its provisions.

Again, an act of annexation has been passed, nearly doubling the City territory, and raising innumerable causes of complication. To crown all, amendments have been added to the Constitution of the State, which have created numberless questions respecting appropriations and the payment of moneys.

These changes and complications in the City Government have immensely increased the responsibilities and labors of the Finance Department, without corresponding recognition and provision to meet them.

Although the time for the preparation of the mass of statistics presented with this report has been very short, yet I have thus, I believe, given all, and perhaps more than all, the information that was asked. It is but a brief epitome of an earnest struggle of more than three years of official life to bring the affairs of this community, so sadly astray, back to better ways.

To the completion of the work, which I am aware is but partially accomplished, I shall welcome the aid of any agencies whose object is simply and honestly to bring about results that the better portion of the community will approve.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW H. GRENN, Controller.

PROPOSED CANAL CHANGES.

THE ERIE SHOULD BE DEEPENED AND THE LATERAL CANALS SOLD—OPINIONS ON THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—A COMMITTEE TO URGE LEGISLATION—THE EXACT STATUS OF THE SEVERAL CANALS.

The committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange to take charge of the petition for the improvement of the Erie and the sale of the lateral canals met at the Produce Exchange yesterday at 12:30 P. M. to complete their plan of action. It is not thought that the members of the committee will visit Albany before next week, but a vigorous campaign has already been mapped out for them, and they will secure favorable action, if possible, at the present session. The petition, which has already been published in THE TIMES, has been in circulation among all the down-town Exchanges, and has received the signatures and indorsement of almost every prominent produce firm in the City. The many signers say that if the recommendations shall be carried out, New-York and its foreign and domestic commerce will not fail to reap great benefit.

A leading member of the Produce Exchange (also a member of the committee) stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday, that if the Erie Canal could be deepened throughout its length to seven feet, with similar improvements on the Champlain and Oswego Canals, the grain trade of New-York would be increased one-third, if not one-half, in two years. Another well-known dealer was of the opinion that with the Erie and other canals enlarged to the requisite capacity, the trade could afford to wait for the question of steam transportation to develop itself.

On the question of cheap tolls the opinion of the grain trade seems to be unanimous. If, they say, the State can possibly afford to make a reduction, it should be made and made promptly. If the tariff cannot be lowered at present, then let it be maintained until by the sale of the lateral canals, or out of other resources, the State can be reimbursed for a reduction in the toll sheet. The main object of the Produce Exchange and the other promoters of the movement is the final disposal of the useless and expensive lateral canals, and the enlargement by deepening of the Erie and its two main tributaries. A committee of the Exchange have already laid the subject before the Governor, and ascertained that the views of his Excellency coincide with theirs, so that there is little likelihood of successful opposition to the requisite action on the part of the Legislature. The plan suggested by the Governor, and approved by the Exchange has already been embodied in a bill, to be introduced in the lower house at an early day. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to visit and examine each of the lateral canals and report to the next Legislature. This inquiry will be of the most thorough and scrutinizing character, as in case the canals are sold a large number of private claims will undoubtedly be brought against the State by parties who consider themselves damaged by the alienation of the canal property. It is thought, therefore, that at least the full interval between two Legislatures will be required for the investigation of so complicated a subject.

In regard to the possible prices which the present lateral canals would bring, if sold, very few opinions have been formed. It is suggested that the tow paths, at least, would come into use as road-beds for future railways. Those acquainted with the subject, however, deny this. A well-known member of the Produce Exchange, and one thoroughly acquainted with the canals of the State, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that in his opinion the tow paths of the longest of the lateral canals, such as the Genesee and Chenango, which number 125 and ninety-seven miles in length respectively, would not be available for this purpose. In the interior of the State, however, the contrary opinion has been frequently held, especially in the case of the useless and costly extension of the Chenango Canal, on which there are comparatively few changes of level. Some of the old "laterals," it is said, will be used as feeders to the Erie, but this, of course, can only apply to a few of the number. Of all the "laterals," the Chenango is the most useless and expensive. This canal, which forty years ago, and in cheap times cost $2,782,124, and which required in the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, an outlay of $67,652 65 for repairs, returned the State for the same period the sum of $4,664 29 in tolls. Nine-tenths even of the heavy traffic of the region through which it runs is carried by rail, and no good reason for maintaining it, beyond the fact that it supplies large annual contracts to friends of the party in power, can be put forward. Some of the other lateral canals are almost as bad as the Chenango. The Chemung, which cost $1,273,261 and swallowed up in repairs, during the last fiscal year, nearly $42,000, returned in the same time $2,914 44, not quite seven per cent. of the cost of repairs, and exclusive of the salaries of Collectors and other officials. The Genesee Valley Canal, 125 miles long, was built at a cost of $5,827,813. It required for repairs during the last twelve months no less a sum than $109,000, and paid into the State Treasury from Sept. 1, 1873, to Sept. 30, 1874, the total amount of $16,441 23. Nor does the canal connecting Seneca and Cayuga Lakes make a better showing. "The Cayuga Canal and Seneca Canal," according to the last report of the Controller, paid into the State Treasury in 1873-'74, $19,311 47, against $57,451 12 for repairs within the same period. This canal cost the taxpayers of the State over $1,300,000. The Black River, another of the laterals, thirty-eight miles long, and constructed for the modest sum of $3,244,000; returned to the State during the year closed, $10,589 93, against $76,478 88 paid out for repairs during the same time. The proportion is the same in every instance. Even the little canal at Crooked Lake, constructed for $330,000, received but $248 53 in tolls, while requiring over $12,000 in annual repairs. The Erie alone of all the canals pays the cost of its maintenance and repair, and leaves a surplus. For the year closing September, 1874, its receipts were $2,672,787 22, and its total expenses for repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, $1,674,889 77, leaving the handsome surplus of $997,897 45 to be employed in making up the deficiencies of the neighboring laterals.

THE NEW GRAIN-GRADING RULES.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—POWERFUL OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED RULES—ARGUMENT OF MR. A. E. ORR—THE OBJECTIONS STRONGLY PUT—THE RULES A VIRTUAL CONFISCATION OF THE MEMBERS' RIGHTS.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday morning to listen to the arguments of ten persons selected from the Grain Committee and the grain trade generally, five on each side of the question, upon the ultimate adoption of the new rules for grading grain. There was a very large attendance, showing the deep interest that is being taken in the subject. Mr. A. E. Orr, of the firm of David Dows & Co., was granted the floor, which he retained until adjournment at noon. He delivered a long and exceedingly able speech against the new rules. He began by reading section 3 of the charter establishing the Produce Exchange, to show its powers and their limit. He then entered into the definition of the word "rule," for the purpose of making the point that a member of the Exchange who makes a contract under a rule and fails to fulfill it can be disciplined. He elaborated this idea so as to impress upon his listeners the importance of conservatism in the making of new rules, and he argued that the Exchange has only the right to made rules in accordance with its charter, and when it exceeds that power the rule fails, because it cannot be enforced. In the case of rule 17, he said, the Produce Exchange are transcending their powers and establishing a new precedent. Heretofore the rules of the Exchange have dealt with property only after it has been voluntarily placed by the owner under their supervision and authority. The new rules arrogate the power of compelling the owner to place such property under the authority of the Exchange, viz.: When grain is sold by sample the bulk must correspond with the sample, &c.; when pork is sold without any other agreement than a mere sale it shall be deemed inspected mess pork; lard also is subject to similar conditions. But there is no power to compel the sale at all. No such authority as is here assumed by the Exchange is delegated to them under the charter. If they can control the disposition of grain arriving in New-York, they have an equal control of grain leaving New-York. They can say that no grain shall leave the port of New-York except such as may be shipped in American bottoms. What would be the penalty of a violation of this rule?

Rule 28 is also an arrogation of powers not conferred by the charter. The Produce Exchange can no more grant to the railroad companies the right to consolidate grain than they can grant to American ships the exclusive right of grain transportation from the port of New-York. They have no power over a single kernel of grain arriving by rail or otherwise in New-York. They cannot compel its grading, its bulking, or even its sale. They might as well grant to the railroad Presidents the control of our bank account, of our pork, our lard, our flour, our dressed hogs. Is the Produce Exchange willing to assume the responsibility that may arise through this general bulking and mixing system when recipients of grain are called to pay twice for the same service? Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith may authorize the railroad company to mix their grain together, but what has the Produce Exchange to do with that?

Rule 29 is a matter for Congress and the railroads to settle between them. Rule 30 deals with a question of title, and is the most important rule of all. It is clearly unconstitutional. It compels a buyer to accept an evidence of property (the railroad certificate) when he knows from the necessity of the case that the seller is delivering him property in which he has no valid title. The law says that the buyer must be vigilant, but this rule shuts off all inquiry as to title in the seller and leaves the buyer open to injury through fraud. In the Produce Exchange there is no power to compel the inspection of pork or hams or other property received by a member, merely for the reason that it has arrived in New-York.

To rule 18 the speaker had no objection to interpose, if the Exchange saw proper to pass it, and elect the officer named therein. Nor to rule 19, provided the inspectors' duties are limited to such cars of grain as the owners wish to have inspected. Nor to rules 20, 21, and 22. Rule 23, however, cannot stand. It is in opposition to the charter, and is founded on rule 17. It gives no guarantee of title, and does not pretend to do so. Grain cannot be delivered in this way under the existing laws, unless by the absolute owner of such grain, and without assuming to the recipient all the responsibilities of a vender of grain. Mr. Orr read the opinions of several eminent lawyers on this point.

Rules 24, 25, 26, and 27 are matters of contract between the railroad companies and the consignees, just the same as a canal-boat captain contracts with his consignee for additional privileges not covered by his tolls, or as a lighterman grants the use of his lighter for compensation, in addition to the regular lighterage. The Exchange may allow the railroads to deliver one man's property in lieu of another's, yet the law grants no such privilege. It traces the property into a man's hands and makes him responsible for its value, although he may have already paid for it in good faith under the rule of the Produce Exchange. There therefore exists a necessity for great caution. Mr. Orr related several instances within the knowledge of his hearers in illustration of this point. He could not assert that the state of facts under which these cases were possible now exists, or that the members of the Exchange are still liable to the same danger, for they can now demand little. But, under the new rule, they will be compelled to take certificates from irresponsible parties, and the railroads are extremely irresponsible.

The last clause of rule 30 was objected to as unnecessary, unless buyers be deprived of their right to do as they please with their own. What, the speaker asked, if the grain is out of condition? Where does the responsibility fall then? There are many trades, he continued, represented on this floor. What is inflicted on grain may be inflicted on pork, on flour, on live and dressed hogs. Several examples were given. It is simply a confiscation of the rights of members. As long as men are in sound mind the law grants them control of their property. These rules deprive them of it, if they are valid. In order to test their validity apply the power of the Exchange to discipline a member who breaks a rule. He refuses, for instance, to allow his grain to be "put in boats without regard to ownership." Can he be disciplined for that? He refuses to have his pork inspected by Mr. Ward because he wishes it inspected by Mr. Parker. Can he be disciplined for that? He refuses to take one of those certificates because he thinks and believes that the seller has no title to the wheat he proposes to tender, and because he knows that the delivery is illegal in law. Shall he be disciplined for that? If he ask for evidence of title and refuse to pay without it. If he doubt the responsibility of the railroads issuing the certificates. Is he to be disciplined for those things?

The rules are illegal, and are, therefore, inoperative and cannot be enforced. They are gotten up for the purpose of enabling the railroads to give bills of lading West only on condition that shippers will consent to this grading scheme. Hence the last clause of rule 17. But the Produce Exchange cannot pass them, for the reason that they have no power over the grain until it is given them by the act of the owner or consignee.

Mr. Orr spoke fully an hour and a half. His arguments made a profound impression, especially as it was understood that he was speaking the sentiments of the majority of the Grain Committee. The hearing will be resumed this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union	71	1200 Lake Shore	73
2500 do	70⅞	200 do	73⅛
1800 do	71	62 do	73
800 do	71⅛	700 do	73¼
500 do...c.	71⅛	100 do...c.	73¼
1200 do...b3.	71¼	500 do...b3.	73⅜
500 do	71¼	100 do...c.	73¼
1300 do	71¼	1100 do	73¼
200 do...c.	71⅜	200 do...b3.	73¼
500 do...b3.	71½	200 do...s3.	73⅛
1400 do	71⅜	100 do	73⅛
500 do	71⅜	100 do...b3.	73⅛
600 do...c.	71⅜	500 do...b3.	73⅜
1200 do...s5.	71¼	100 do...c.	73⅜
1000 do...s3.	71¼	35 do	73¼
1000 do	71⅜	300 do	73⅜
100 N.Y.C. & Hudson	101⅛	1000 Erie Railway	27½
25 do	101¼	700 do	27⅝
500 Union Pacific	39⅜	200 do	27¾
600 do	39½	100 Rock Island	103⅜
600 do	39⅜	200 do	103½
1600 do	39¼	100 St. Paul	34½
100 do...b3.	39¼	50 do	34⅝
100 do...s60.	39⅜	600 do	34⅜
500 do	39¼	400 North-western	42⅜
1100 Pacific Mail	31	600 do	42⅛
400 do	31⅛	1000 do	42⅝
100 do	31¼	700 do	42¾
1000 do	31⅜	100 do...c.	42¾
100 do...b3.	31½	100 do	42⅝
200 do	31⅜	100 do	42¾
100 do	31⅜	100 do	42⅞
500 do...c.	31⅝	100 do	42¾
900 do	31⅝	200 do	42⅝
100 do...c.	31⅝	200 do	42½
400 do	31⅝	1100 do...b3.	43⅝
500 do...s3.	31⅝	500 do	42¾
300 do...s3.	31½	55 Tol. & Wab	10½
100 Han. and St. Jo	19¾	900 do	10¾
900 Ohio and Miss	24⅞	100 do...c.	10¾
300 do	25	200 do...b3.	10⅞
400 do...s3.	25⅛	100 do	10¾
300 do...s3.	25¼	100 do...s3.	11
100 do	25⅛	100 do	11⅛
100 do	25¼	20 Pac. R. of Mo	44¾
500 do	25⅛	100 C., C. & I. C	5⅞
900 do	25	200 do...b3.	6
400 do	25⅛	400 do	6

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20s, R., '65, N	118¼	$6,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R	12.114
10,000 do	12.118¼	3,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C	12.117¼
5,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '68	119½		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 N.Y.S.B.L., R.	106½	13 Del. & H. Canal	113½
5,000 C., B. & Q. C. 7s	102¾	200 Erie Railway.b.c.	27¾
24,000 N.J.C. 1st C.b3.	105	100 do...s3.	27⅝
5,000 C. & N. W'n C.	90	100 do	27⅝
4,000 C. & N. W. C. Gold Bds.	81⅜	200 C., C. & I. C..b.c.	6
		500 do	6⅛
10,000 D., L. & W. C.	110	450 do	6¼
2,000 M. & E. 7s, '71	105⅛	700 do	6⅜
4,000 L. Sh. C.R. 1st	100	100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	101⅛
9,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	99⅛	200 Illinois Central	101⅛
3,000 do	99	100 C. & Pitts. G'td.b.c.	91⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100½	100 Pacific Mail.b.c.	31⅜
1,000 do	100⅝	300 do...s3.	31⅝
1,500 L. Sh. Div. b.	100	1300 do	31⅝
10,000 O. & M. C.S.F.	99⅞	200 do...s3.	31½
3,000 Cen. Pac. G.b.	96⅜	200 do...c.	31½
4,000 do	96¼	100 do	31½
3,000 O. & Miss 2d.	81½	200 do	31⅝
1,000 West. Pac. bds.	88	600 do	31¾
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.	93½	800 do	31⅞
24,000 U. Pac. S. F.	86¼	2100 do	32
2,000 do	86	100 Union Pacific.b.c.	39¾
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	65	700 do	39½
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.	20	700 do	39⅝
11,000 G't West. 2d.	53½	1100 do	39¾
1,000 Can. S. 1st Con.	56	200 do	39½
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.	52½	600 do...s3.	39½
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.	112½	300 Chic. & N. W.b.c.	42⅞
2,000 North Mo. 1st.	84	600 do...b3.	43
10 Fourth Nat. B'k.	99¼	1500 do	43
20 do...b.c.	113½	100 do	42⅞
700 W. U. Tel..b.c.b3.	71½	700 do	42¾
1500 do	71½	1200 do	42⅝
800 do...b3.	71⅝	600 do	42¾
3400 do	71⅝	1700 do	42⅞
800 do	71½	700 do	43
1400 do...s3.	71⅜	400 do...s3.	43
900 do	71⅜	300 do	42⅞
100 do...s5.	71⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	55½
400 do...s3.	71¼	6 N. J. Central	108½
900 do	71⅜	400 Chic. & R. I..b.c.	103½
600 do	71½	200 do	103⅝
800 do	71⅜	100 do...s3.	103½
400 do...b3.	71⅝	100 Del., L. & West	109⅝
600 do	71⅝	30 do...b.c.	109¾
2700 do	71¾	200 C., M. & S. P.b.c.b3.	34½
300 do	71⅝	100 do	34⅜
1000 do	71½	300 do	34¼
200 do	71⅝	300 do	34½
500 do...b3.	71⅝	100 C., M. & S. P. Pf.b.c.	55
200 do	71½	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c.	11½
50 U. S. Ex...b.c.	60½	100 do	11
100 do...s3.	60	100 do...s10.	10¾
100 L. S. & M. S.b.c.b3.	73⅜	100 do	10¾
1400 do	73¼	500 do	10⅞
300 do...c.	73¼	300 do...b3.	11
700 do...b3.	73⅜	500 do	10⅞
1100 do	73⅜	200 do	10¾
100 do	73½	100 Tol., W. & W. P.b.c.	14
1700 do	73⅝	100 Morris & Essex	96¾
8 do	73⅜	10 P., F. W. & C. G.b.c.	97⅞
200 do...c.	73⅝	400 C., Bur. & Q..b.c.	109
50 do	73½	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	19⅞
100 do	73¾	100 do...s3.	19¾
600 do	73⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	13
5 do	73¾	70 do	12⅞
1000 do	74	200 Ohio & Miss.b.c.	25
2000 do	74⅛	600 do	24⅞
500 do...c.	74	1200 do	24¾
500 do...c.	74⅛	200 do...s5.	24⅝
500 do	74¼	400 do	24⅝
3400 do	74⅛	2100 do	24⅞
700 do...c.	74	1100 do	25
1800 do	74	400 do	25⅛
300 do	73⅞	300 do...b3.	25⅛
100 do...b10.	73⅞	1800 do	25
200 do	73¾		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

3000 Ill. & So. Ia. 1st.	50	1100 Union Pacific.s3.	39⅜
600 North-western.s3	42¾	700 do	39½
400 do	42¾	500 do...s60.	39
300 West. Union	71½	100 Lake Shore	73¾
1000 do	71⅜	100 do...b3.	73⅞
700 do...b3.	71½	200 do	73⅞
2500 do	71½	100 do...s3.	73⅞
200 do...b3.	71⅝	100 do...b3.	74
300 do	71⅝	100 do	73⅞
100 Pacific Mail	31⅞	500 do	73¾
100 do	31¾	100 do...s5.	73⅝
800 do...s3.	31⅝	200 St. Paul	34¼
1000 do	31⅝	100 do...b3.	34⅜
300 do...s5.	31⅝	100 Toledo & Wab..c.	10⅝
100 do...b3.	31¾	700 do	10⅝
100 do	31¾	1200 do	10½
300 do	31⅝	150 Chic., B. & Quin.	109
100 C., C. & I. C.	6¼	500 Ohio & Miss	25

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81	118⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., 1867	119½
5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81	120	2,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., 1868	119¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., 1862	116½		
20,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81	114⅞		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex. c...b.c.	46½	100 L. S. & M. So..b.c.	73¾
13,000 Union Pac. 1st.	93⅜	500 do...s60.	73⅛
4,000 do...b.c.	93¼	800 do	73¾
7,000 U. Pac. S. F.	86⅛	100 do...s3.	73⅝
2,000 Tol. & Wab..2d.	53	300 do	73¾
5,000 Ch. & N. W. C.	90	500 N.Y.C. & H.R..b.c.	101⅛
5,000 H. & Mo...1st.	70	200 Un. Pac...b.c.b3.	39½
1,000 O. & Miss..2d.	81½	600 do...s3.	39⅜
1,000 W. & S. P. 1st.b.c.	82½	200 do...s60.	39
20 Del. & H. C.	113¼	600 do	39⅜
200 Quick. M...b.c.	34	200 do	39½
100 Quick. M. Pf.	39	200 C. & P. gd..b.c.s2.	90
100 do..b.c.b3.	39	600 Chi. & N. W..b.c.	42¾
20 United States Ex.	60	200 do...s3.	42¾
88 do...b.c.	60	200 do...b3.	42⅞
18 do	59⅞	100 do	42⅞
72 W. Fargo Ex.b.c.	86¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	55¼
200 do	86½	10 do	55
100 do...b3.	86½	600 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	25
900 West. Un. T..b.c.	71½	100 do...s15.	24⅞
200 do	71⅜	600 do...s3.	24⅞
300 do...b3.	71½	200 do	24⅞
100 do...s5.	71⅜	300 do...s3.	24¾
1000 do...s3.	71⅜	300 do...s3.	24⅝
500 do	71½	1000 do	24¾
100 do...b3.	71½	800 do	24⅝
100 do...s4.	71⅜	1300 do	24½
2900 do	71⅜	100 do...b3.	24½
600 Pacific Mail..b.c.	31½	1500 do	24⅜
100 do...c.	31½	100 C., M. & S. P..b.c.b3.	34⅜
100 do...s3.	31½	100 do	34⅜
1500 do	31⅜	600 do	34¼
1200 do	31¼	100 C., M. & S. P. Pf.b.c.	54¾
1100 Erie Rail...b.c.	27¾	100 H. & St. Jo...b.c.	20
500 do	27⅝	200 C., C. & I. C..b.c.	6¼
300 T., W. & W..b.c.b3.	10½	400 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	45
350 do	10½	300 T., W. & W.b.c.b3.	10½
		350 do	10½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. Pac...1st.	93⅜	200 Erie Railway	27⅝
5,000 U. Pac. L. G.	94½	400 Union Pacific	39⅜
100 Maryland Coal	17¾	100 do...b3.	39½
100 American Ex.	64	300 do...s3.	39½
38 W. Fargo Ex.	86⅝	100 do	39½
18 U. S. Ex.	59¾	300 North-west...s3.	42¾
5 do	60	700 do	42⅞
82 do...s3.	59⅞	100 North-west. Pf.	55¼
500 Western Un...s3.	71¼	200 St. Paul	34⅛
100 do...b3.	71⅜	400 do...s3.	34⅛
600 do...s3.	71¼	500 do...s3.	34
2600 do	71⅜	300 do	34⅛
500 do...b3.	71⅜	500 do	34¼
200 Pacific Mail	31⅜	500 Ohio & Miss.	24¼
100 do	31½	200 do	24⅜
200 do...s3.	31⅜	600 do	24¼
1900 do	31⅜	100 do...b3.	24½
100 N. Y. C. & H...s10.	101	200 do	24⅜
100 Lake Shore...s3.	73⅝	1200 do	24¼
600 do	73½	100 do	24⅛
400 do...s3.	73⅜	1000 do	24
400 do	73⅜	300 do	24⅛
100 do	73½	400 do	24¼
100 do...s3.	73½	100 do...s3.	24¼
700 do	73⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.	10⅜
500 do	73¾	200 do	10½
100 do...b3.	73¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo.	44½
200 do	73⅝	100 do	44¼

THURSDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The speculation in stocks to-day at the opening of business exhibited considerable animation, and prices generally advanced. The backbone of the market appeared to be Lake Shore, of which it was stated Commodore Vanderbilt and other strong parties were free purchasers. At one time 1-32 per diem was bid for the use of the stock. The quotations in the early dealings were 73@73¼@74@74¼. Later in the day there was a reaction, and the price declined to 73½@73¾. Western Union, Union Pacific, Toledo and Wabash, North-western, and Ohio and Mississippi were also strong in the early dealings, and showed an advance ranging from ½ to 1¼ ₱ cent. The improvement was, however, to a great extent lost subsequently, the market at the close being dull and barely steady. Ohio and Mississippi was prominent in the decline, dropping to 24¼. For a small concern there was quite a large business in C., C. and I. C., which sold at 5⅞@6@6¼. Pittsburg, on small transactions, sold down to 90.

The money market was easy, the rates for call loans remaining at 2 ₱ cent. on Government bonds, and 2½@3 ₱ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collateral. The discount market has not been affected by the mercantile failures, although there is a closer scrutiny of names. The leading grades are still quoted at 4@6 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices were rather more important than of late. The managers of the Bank of England, at their regular weekly meeting to-day, advanced the rate of discount ½ ₱ cent., the same being now 3½ ₱ cent. The bank gained £110,000 sterling during the week, but an almost equal amount was withdrawn to-day. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities was reported at 41⅜ ₱ cent., against 42⅝ ₱ cent. last week. The rate of discount in the open market is only 1-16 ₱ cent. below the bank rate. Consols were steady at 92¾@92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account, and American securities weaker, 1865s, old, closing at 107½@107⅝; 1867s at 107½; 10-40s at 102⅝; new 5s at 102¾, and Erie at 24⅞@25. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 15,726,000 francs. There was a material change in the Sterling Exchange market and the condition of speculation in the Gold Room to-day. The former was decidedly firmer, with a sharp advance in rates, while the latter was noticeable for the disappearance of the stringency in the loan market. The leading bankers advanced their rates for bills on London frequently, 60 days' sterling having been moved up from $4 80½ to $4 83½, and demand from $4 83½ to $4 87. At the close sales were made at slight concessions from the extreme advance, and there was no pressure of bills on the market, although, on the other hand, the demand was restricted by the sharp advance in rates, which, in turn, was stimulated chiefly by the more liberal supply of cash gold and the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. Gold opened at 115¼, against 115 at the close last night, and sales were soon made at 115⅛. This was followed by a recovery to 115¼, but at this point there were some large offerings, under which the prices receded to 114⅞, the final transactions having been again at 115. The highest rate paid for the use of cash gold, and this was exceptional, was 1-64 per diem. The supply gradually increased until holders paid from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. to have balances carried, the final rate having been 2½ ₱ cent.

Government bonds were firm in tone and prices without important change. Railroad bonds were a fraction lower for some of the Pacific issues, again higher for C., C. and I. C. firsts, and otherwise about steady. State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1875.

Gold receipts	$357,900 0
Gold payments	312,670 1
Gold balance	45,806,708 6
Currency receipts	1,072,590 9
Currency payments	1,069,818 4
Currency balance	49,023,056 3
Customs	349,000 0

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	115	115
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116½	116⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119½	119⅝
American Gold	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 80	$4 83
New York Central and Hudson	101⅛	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	103⅛
Pacific Mail	31¼	31⅛
St. Paul Common	34¼	34⅛
St. Paul Preferred	54¾	55
Western Union	70⅞	71¼
Union Pacific	39⅜	39⅛
Lake Shore	73	73⅝
Toledo and Wabash	10½	10⅛
North-western Common	42⅜	42⅞
North-western Preferred	55⅛	55¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	109⅛
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼
Panama	111½	111⅛
Erie	27⅝	27⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	25	24¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¾	6⅛
Harlem	128	128

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅛	101⅛	
Erie	27¾	27½	700
Lake Shore	74¼	73	4,500
Wabash	11¼	10½	30,500
North-western	43	42⅜	5,900
North-western Preferred	55½	55¼	16,400
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅜	500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½	34⅛	1,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	55	55	5,800
Pittsburg	91⅛	90	200
Del., Lack. and Western	109⅝	109⅝	300
Illinois Central	101⅛	101⅛	130
Union Pacific	39¾	39⅜	200
C., C. and Indiana Central	6⅜	5⅞	12,900
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	19¾	3,000
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	24	500
Western Union	71¾	70⅞	24,400
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	13	13	42,900
Pacific Mail	32	31	170
Quicksilver	34	34	22,100
Quicksilver Preferred	39	39	200
Wells-Fargo Express	86½	86½	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64	63⅞	330
United States Express	60	60	100
Missouri Pacific	45	44	230
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	109	109	700
			550
Total sales			174,310

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6	119⅛	119⅜	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118⅜	118⅝
6s, 1881, r	118¾	118⅞	5-20s, 1867, r	119	119¼
6s, 1881, c	120	120⅛	5-20s, 1867, c	119½	119⅝
5-20s, 1862, r	116½	117	5-20s, 1868, r	119	119¼
5-20s, 1862, c	116⅝	116⅞	5-20s, 1868, c	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1864, r	117¼	117½	10-40s, r	114⅛	114¼
5-20s, 1864, c	117½	117¾	10-40s, c	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, r	118¾	119¼	5s, 1881, r	114⅞	115¼
5-20s, 1865, c	119½	119¾	5s, 1881, c	114⅞	115
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118¼	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $79,000 for interest and $277,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$84,154,000
Gold balances	1,753,850
Currency balances	2,044,61

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$66,671,92
Currency balances	3,468,53
Gold exchanges	7,939,32
Gold balances	1,118,68

The following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Imp'ters' & Traders	195
American Exchange	117	Irving	127
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Manhattan	143
Central National	99	Mechanics'	139
Chatham	137	Mercantile	111
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	119
City	300	Merchants' Exch'e	101
Continental	90	Nassau	108¼
Corn Exchange	125	New-York	127
First National	200	North America	98½
Fourth National	98¾	Pacific	162
Fulton	160	Park	134
Gallatin National	128	People's	140
German American	86	State of New-York	112
Gold Exchange	110	Tradesmen's	143
Grocers'	99	Union	139
Hanover	98		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 18.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	104⅝	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131½	132
Pennsylvania Railroad	54½	54⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	20½
Northern Central Railroad	30	34⅜
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜

A notice signed by Messrs. John N. A. Griswold and J. M. Forbes, to be found in our advertising columns, calls the attention of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company to a meeting to be held at Chicago on the 24th inst. for the purpose of reorganizing the Board of Directors. Information in regard to the matter may be obtained from Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 5[illegible] Wall street.

The following is the exhibit of earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Feb. 7, 1875:

Freight	$3,942
Passenger	2,156 7
Total	$6,099 9
Gross earnings, main line, 120 miles, as above	$6,099 9
Gross earnings, main line, same mileage, same week, 1874	5,169 3
Increase, 17 9-10 ₱ cent	$929 9

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by KUHN, LOEB, & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

NEW WITNESSES FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

MR. GEORGE A. BELL ON THE HALLIDAY INTERVIEW — MRS. TILTON'S BROTHER TELLS WHAT HE SAW—MR. JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON RELATES WHAT BEECHER SAID OF MOULTON ON JULY 4, 1874—MR. W. N. M. BRAZIER ADDS AN INCIDENT—THE REMAINDER OF TILTON'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS WIFE RULED OUT.

The illness of Mr. Davis, one of the jurors, happily did not prevent his attendance yesterday morning. The windows of the court-room, by order of Judge Neilson, were thrown open early in the morning, previous to the opening of court, and also during the mid-day recess, to purify the atmosphere of the room, and during the actual proceedings several perfume diffusers, of the class used in theatres and ballrooms, removed the disagreeable odor generally prevailing in court. Mrs. Tilton came into court, with her friend Mrs. Fields, the Quaker lady, and remained through the entire day. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher left court at recess, and did not return. Frank Moulton was present during a portion of the afternoon session. On Judge Neilson taking his seat he called the attention of Mr. Fullerton to the fact that there was an undecided question before the court. This question was in reference to a portion of the plaintiff's testimony giving part of a conversation between his wife and himself. On Mr. Evarts objecting to a further question, Mr. Fullerton asked for the remainder of the interview. The question now was whether the balance of the interview should be given, or the part of the interview already given be wholly erased from the record. Mr. Evarts not having arrived in court, Mr. Shearman requested permission to ask Tilton some further questions. Tilton did not take the stand, but stood up among his counsel and was interrogated. He stated that Katey McDonald was an old servant of his family, and that after his wife deserted him he told Katey to let Mrs. Tilton have anything she asked for, and that Katey accordingly sent Mrs. Tilton two or three trunks full of things. He was then shown ten cabinet photographs of Dr. Storrs, seven of Dr. William Taylor, two of Talmage, and a number of others. He was asked if he had seen those in his house, and answered "No." He was further asked if he had given them to his wife, and gave a similar answer. Mr. Fullerton, on the re-direct examination, called the attention of Tilton to the freshness of the pictures of Messrs. Storrs and Taylor, and the fact that they were evidently pictures printed from only one negative plate of each person, and finally wound up with the question, "You do not know but that they might have been bought in Fulton street yesterday?" This created much merriment, and Mr. Shearman looked somewhat annoyed. The laughter was increased when Mr. Fullerton said, "They were not, however, in the closet with Mr. Beecher's picture and books?" and Tilton answered with an emphatic negative.

Mr. Evarts having arrived in court, Mr. Fullerton called Mr. George A. Bell, the Superintendent of the Bethel Sunday-school, and one of the most prominent members of Plymouth Church. Mr. Bell gave his evidence in a most clear and gentlemanly manner, and was treated with the greatest respect and consideration by counsel on both sides. Mr. Bell gave at some length the details of the interview between himself, Tilton, and Mr. Halliday, in the house of the latter. He stated that Mr. Beecher had sent for him under the impression that a meeting of the Deacons of the church was to be held to take action regarding the Woodhull scandal; that Mr. Beecher stated that he did not wish any such meeting to be had, and requested him to see Mr. Halliday as to the latter's impressing on the Deacons the propriety of putting off the meeting. That he called on Halliday with that object and found Tilton there, and that Tilton began by giving a long history of the scandal, at the close of which the witness told Tilton that his duty to his wife, himself, and the church required that he should make the statement. Tilton replied he could not, and detailed his impressions regarding Beecher's conduct with his wife. That the witness then told Tilton that even that did not remove the obligation of duty to make the denial. Tilton answered that he could not; that though he might say there was a tree having a thousand flags on it in front of Mr. Halliday's house, the statement would be absurd, and yet not wholly destitute of truth, for a tree was there. So with the Woodhull story; there was a basis of truth in it, which would make it worse for Beecher if a denial was made. Tilton said that the proof existed in writing over Mr. Beecher's signature, and that he had no objection to their going in their official capacity to Moulton's house and seeing it. Tilton stated that his whole effort during his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull was toward the suppression of the scandal. The cross-examination by Mr. Shearman was prolonged and interesting. Mr. Bell stated that, although immediately after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, the almost universal sentiment of the church members was that it should be treated with silent contempt on the part of the church and Pastor, still as two or three weeks passed, and neither Mr. nor Mrs. Tilton denied it, hundreds of the congregation, among the number Mr. Shearman, thought that the church and Mr. Beecher should take hold, and adopt action regarding the affair. Mr. Shearman tried hard to draw out from Mr. Bell a statement that he [Mr. Shearman] advised that the church should take action, not that the church and Mr. Beecher should take action, but the witness was positive. He was asked whether Mr. Beecher had not called him to a consultation with Mrs. Beecher, regarding what advice Beecher should give Mrs. Tilton as to her proposed separation from Tilton. This was objected to by Mr. Beach, and a lengthy and stirring argument followed, the court finally ruling out the question. It was repeated in various forms by Mr. Shearman, objected to by plaintiff's counsel, and ruled out by the court. A recess was taken at this stage of the proceedings.

On the reassembling of court, Mr. Bell recalled some details of the Halliday interview which had escaped him during his direct examination. He said that Tilton stated that Beecher had committed an offense against his family which he declined to characterize; that his wife was pure, using some strong language; that if the Deacons desired to investigate the matter he was ready, but that they should see Mr. Beecher, and if he said he was ready and that the church was ready, then that they might go on.

Joseph H. Richards, brother of Mrs. Tilton, was then called and took the stand. He considered the home of his sister a model one, and that Tilton was generous and kind. He was then asked whether, during his visits to Tilton's house, he had noticed anything exceptional in the character or conduct of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton toward each other. The witness, addressing the Court, said he was placed in a peculiarly painful position, one he did not seek, but was forced to assume from dire necessity. Mrs. Tilton was his sister, and he esteemed her. Mr. Evarts very contemptuously said: "We know your position." The Court ordered the witness to answer the question. He answered, "I called at the house, and was in the upper story—the second story. I descended to the parlor floor, and opened the parlor door, which was closed, and I saw Mr. Beecher seated in the front room and Mrs. Tilton making a very hasty motion, with a highly flushed face, away from the position which Mr. Beecher occupied. It was such a sight as left an indelible impression on my mind in relation with other matters. During this, Mrs. Tilton cried and kept her face concealed by her handkerchief. The cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Evarts was brief, and possessed of no features of special interest. Richards, on his cross-examination being finished, left the court-room at once.

Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson, partner of Frank Moulton, was next called, and testified that on Sunday, July 4, 1874, he met Moulton and Beecher in the street near his residence, and in reference to a remark made by Moulton, Beecher placed his hand on Moulton's shoulder, and said to the witness, "You must not be hard on my friend Moulton. He is as good a friend as God ever raised up for a man. If it was not for him I do not know that I should be alive now." Mr. Evarts cross-examined Mr. Robinson as to Moulton's business relations with the firm of Woodruff, Robinson & Co., and obtained the fact that the postponements in the date of the dissolution of that firm were had at Moulton's suggestion.

Mr. William N. Marston Brazier, of No. 158 Livingston street, was called, and testified to having seen Mr. Beecher visit Tilton's house four or five times. One morning, while on his way to his yacht, he saw Beecher standing on the stoop of Tilton's house, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. This was in the Fall of the year, and it struck him as being a curious time to make a call.

The question laid over from the morning was then taken up, and, after hearing argument from counsel on both sides, Judge Neilson decided against allowing Tilton to testify as to the remaining details of the interview with his wife, the portion already given to stand as evidence. The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court met at 11 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. The roll of jurors was then called, and Mr. Fullerton, rising, called the name of "George A. Bell."

The Court—Mr. Fullerton, there was a question which perhaps you thought not worth looking at, or may have overlooked. It was an instance in which Mr. Tilton answered the question at some length, at any rate to the length that his wife said she had been before the committee and had denied everything. At that point the objection came in. It was then claimed that the rest of that conversation must be given, because it had been permitted up to that point. Mr. Beach spoke of looking at some authorities. The question was, whether the rest of that conversation should be given, or whether what had been given should be stricken out.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Are you satisfied to let it stand as it is?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; we design bringing that question up at some future time, or giving some evidence in regard to it.

The Court—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, we are going on before Mr. Evarts comes. [Referring to the non-arrival of Mr. Evarts in the court-room.]

The Court—Oh, I didn't notice that he was not here. We will wait.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor will permit Mr. Tilton to take the stand a moment, we will supplement one thing asked.

The Court—Well, he may stand up there. You can ask it of him standing there, Sir.

[Mr. Tilton rose and stood near his counsel within the bar, for the further examination.]

MORE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Tilton, do you know Katy McDonald? A.—Yes, Sir, I have known her for twenty years.

Q.—Who is she? A.—An old servant in my father's house, and from time to time an inmate of my own.

Q.—Did you direct her to send to Mrs. Tilton her things, or some things from your house? A.—I told Katy if she wanted anything to give her everything she asked for.

Q.—Do you not know that Katy McDonald, by your direction, sent to Mrs. Tilton a trunk full of things? A.—Yes, Sir, two or three trunks I think she sent.

Q.—Please look at these photographs and say whether these photographs were not among the things belonging to Mrs. Tilton? I hand you ten photographs of Rev. Dr. Storrs. [Handing photographs to witness.] A.—I don't know anything about them.

Q.—There are ten there. A. (looking at the photographs and counting them)—One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten—one of Dr. Leavitt.

The Court—Well, the witness says he does not know anything about them, so that is the end of that.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir. [To the witness]—Please state what those are which I now hand to you. [Handing other photographs to the witness.] A.—Photographs of somebody; I do not recognize the face.

Q.—Are they not photographs of Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., of New-York?

Mr. Fullerton—They will speak for themselves.

The Witness—I have never seen Dr. Taylor except in the pulpit. They may perhaps be.

Q.—You have seen him in the pulpit? A.—I have heard him preach once or twice—once, I believe.

Q.—Well, Sir, don't you believe those are photographs of Dr. Taylor? A.—Well, I could not swear that they are.

Q.—How many of them are there, Sir?—seven, are there not? A.—I will count them. [Counts them.] Seven here.

Q.—Please look at the photographs which I now hand you and state whether those are not photographs of Rev. Dr. Taylor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Two of those—are there not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please look at that photograph and say who that is a picture of. [Showing witness another photograph.] A.—That is Mr. James H. Bates.

Q.—A personal friend of yours—was he not? A.—Yes, Sir, for many years.

Q.—A gentleman who was bail on a bond for you—was he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you aware that Mrs. Tilton had that photograph in her possession? A.—I never saw it before to my knowledge.

Q.—Please look at that picture and state what that is. [Showing witness another photograph.] A.—That is Horace Greeley.

Q.—Were you aware that Mrs. Tilton had that in her possession? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you know that you gave her that yourself, Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear that you never did? A.—No.

Q.—Please look at that picture and say what that is? [Another.] A.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—Did you not give that photograph to Mrs. Tilton yourself, Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—You will not swear that you did not? A.—No.

Q.—That is a photograph of whom? A.—That is a photograph of my old associate in the *Independent*, Dr. Joshua Leavitt, now dead.

Q.—He was a clergyman, was he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A very intimate friend of the family? A.—Whose family?

Q.—Your family? A.—No, Sir; I do not know that he ever was at my house. Oh, yes, he was, on the occasion of our baby's funeral.

Q.—You do not know of his being there only once? A.—That is the only occasion on which I now recall that he was there.

Q.—Are you not aware that he was in the habit of frequently calling at your house? A.—I am aware that he was not in the habit of frequently calling at my house.

Q.—Then if he called frequently it must have been in your absence? A.—Yes, Sir; when I did not know it—like Mr. Beecher's visits.

Q.—Well, he was a clergyman; you don't know of his visits, if he did visit? A.—No, Sir; not frequent visits.

Q.—Did you never see any of Dr. Storrs' pictures in your house, Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not think I ever possessed one of Dr. Storrs.

Q.—I did not ask you that, Sir. I asked you whether you ever saw a picture of Dr. Storrs in your house? A.—Not that I remember, Sir.

Q.—Then all these pictures—these photographs—which are now shown to you, are photographs which you never saw, and you were not aware of their existence?

The Court—He had answered that in detail.

Mr. Shearman—Well, there are a few more, your Honor, that I have not named. [To witness]—You do not remember ever seeing any of these pictures? [Showing others to the witness.] A.—That [selecting one] is Frederick Douglass.

Q.—Yes. A.—I have got one or two little photographs of Frederick Douglass. I do not know that I ever saw this one. That [another] is Judge Morse. I have seen photographs of the Judge; he is a relative of ours. I could not say that I have ever seen this.

Q.—Judge Morse is your wife's step-father, is he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Bates was a frequent visitor at your house, was he not, in 1869? A.—I could not answer that, Sir. Mr. Bates has been for many years a friend of our family, and a very near neighbor. I think he has always been in the habit of calling more or less frequently; I do not remember any particular time.

Mr. Shearman—We desire to have these marked as exhibits.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—This portrait of Mr. Beecher was taken when he was a younger man, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir. He was a much younger man than he now is—I should think fifteen or twenty years.

EXAMINED BY MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Fullerton—These photographs of Dr. Storrs you never saw before, I understand? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Fullerton (showing witness photographs)—Those are four photographs of Dr. Storrs, are they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Taken from the same plate, are they not? A.—Yes, Sir; copies of the same.

Q.—Apparently fresh and new? A.—Yes, Sir; they look so.

Q.—Unsoiled? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't know but what they were bought yesterday in Fulton street? [Suppressed laughter.] A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—You didn't find them in that closet did you? A.—No, Sir; I never saw them before to my knowledge.

Q. (showing other photographs)—Now, take these, and tell me if they are not struck from the same plate? A.—Yes, Sir, they are all the same.

Q.—The same picture? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Fresh? A.—Apparently fresh.

Q.—Clean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They were not in the closet that you know of? A.—No, Sir; they were not in that closet.

Q.—You instructed this servant to send Mrs. Tilton after she went off— A.—I told Katy McDonald, the old house-keeper, that whenever Mrs. Tilton wanted anything to let her have it; to send her everything she asked for; any articles in the house; any article of furniture, and, I believe, adding, "If she wants the carpets, take them up and send them to her."

Q.—Who packed the trunks that were sent? A.—Katy McDonald.

Q.—Had you anything to do with it? A.—Nothing at all.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Tilton, did you examine your wife's bureau drawers yourself? A.—I went through the house after she deserted it, and went through the closets and through the bureau myself.

Q.—Do you mean to say you went through all the bureau drawers, and did not see these pictures? A.—I mean to say exactly that, Sir; to my knowledge, I never saw them until this morning.

Q.—Did you make careful search through the house? A.—Yes, Sir; as carefully as I could.

Q.—Did you open your wife's desks? A.—She had but one.

Q.—Well, did you open that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you unlock it? A.—It was not locked.

Q.—You say you have no recollection of a closet key coming to you? A.—I remember Katy McDonald came and gave me a key.

Q.—Do you remember getting a cast of your child's face, out of that closet? A.—No, Sir; I remember Mrs. Tilton sent through Katy McDonald to me for a little box of souvenirs of the dead child; some rosebuds, some letters, and a little plaster cast of the dead face; they were all in a little box. I sent the entire box with all its inclosures to her at her address.

Q.—Where was that box? A.—That box was in this closet.

Q.—Did you open that box? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—What did you find in the box? A.—I found in that box a little plaster cast. I simply opened the box to make sure the cast was there. I did not examine the papers at all. She wanted particularly the plaster cast of the dead child, and I sent not only that but all the other little souvenirs that were attached to it.

Can you recollect what day that was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it not the same day on which the Brooklyn *Eagle* republished from the Chicago *Tribune* these copies of letters between yourself and your wife? A.—No, Sir; I don't associate it with that at all.

Q.—Had you not a considerable time before opened that closet and taken out those letters and sent them off for publication? A.—The letters which were published in the Chicago *Tribune*, between myself and wife, were not in that closet.

Q.—I simply desire to identify the dates. If they were not in that closet where were those letters? A.—Those letters were in a closet on another floor of the house, up-stairs. The closet where Mr. Beecher's presents were kept was on the second floor; the closet in which my wife's correspondence and my own was found was on the third floor.

Q.—How many rooms did your wife have for her own use at the time she left the house? A.—She hadn't any; she left them all behind her.

Q.—I mean at the time just before she left the house? A.—Well, Sir—

Mr. Shearman (interrupting)—One minute. Before Mrs. Tilton left the house, how many rooms did she have for her own use—one or more? A.—She had two or three.

Q.—For her personal use? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was not one or two rooms or more taken up by boarders? A.—Yes, Sir; these little things were locked in a closet to which no member of the family had access; I never had access to it.

Q.—Why? A.—Because they were in the room which was occupied by others; I hadn't been in it for a year.

Q.—They were put away in that closet because the room was occupied by others—that is your opinion about it? A.—They were locked in a closet in a room to which I had no access.

Mr. Shearman—That we understand perfectly well. How was it you had no access to the room? A.—Simply because it was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and I never intruded in it.

Q.—Wasn't that a pretty good reason for keeping the closet locked?

Mr. Beach—We don't want any such thing as that.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we are satisfied. These pictures should be marked by their proper numbers.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—Now, if you will proceed. Mr. Evarts is here.

Mr. Evarts (to the court)—I was delayed by some ordinary interruptions with the ferry-boats; there was some difficulty in getting teams aboard.

Mr. Fullerton then called the name of Mr. Bell, who came forward and was sworn.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE A. BELL.

He was examined by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Mr. Bell, where do you reside? A.—On Columbia Heights; No. 176.

Q.—In this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—For twenty-eight years, Sir, nearly.

Q.—And what connection, if any, have you had with Plymouth Church during that time, or any part of that time? A.—I have been a member of Plymouth Church since the beginning of November, 1847.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Fullerton)—Can't you stand a little to one side, so we can see and hear the witness?

Q.—I take it for granted, then, that you know Rev. Henry Ward Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And do you also know Rev. Mr. Halliday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect being at Mr. Halliday's house when Mr. Tilton was there? A.—I remember being at Mr. Halliday's house when Mr. Tilton was there.

Q.—Was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I take it, then, that he was there when you arrived? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether at that time a paper was exhibited by Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—What are the bounds, what is the object of this inquiry?

Mr. Fullerton—It has relation to a portion of the interview you brought out.

Q.—Was any other person present besides yourself and Mr. Halliday and Mr. Tilton at this meeting? A.—No, Sir; no one else.

Q.—Can you tell us when it was? A.—It was either on the day or the day before the fire at Woodruff & Robinson's store; it was on a Monday morning.

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—If the fire was on Monday night, then it was the day of the fire. If the fire was on a Tuesday night—I can't remember how that was; I know it was a Monday morning.

Q.—You can fix it by that event only? A.—By that event only.

Q.—By that way only? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was this so-called scandal the subject of conversation on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who participated in that discussion? A.—Mr. Tilton did the greater part of the talking, Sir; Mr. Halliday did to some extent, and I did some—more than Mr. Halliday.

HOW MR. TILTON ILLUSTRATED MRS. TILTON'S INNOCENCE.

Q.—In that conversation, did Mr. Tilton endeavor to illustrate the innocence of Mrs. Tilton by any figure of speech in which he referred to flags upon a tree?

Mr. Evarts—Don't answer that, Mr. Bell. I don't understand it as competent for the plaintiff to give this conversation in evidence.

The Court—The same interview has been inquired into by you.

Mr. Evarts—They cannot anticipate our objection to Mr. Tilton's evidence.

The Court—I think we will take it.

Mr. Evarts—But, if your Honor please, it was competent for us, Mr. Tilton being a party, to contradict his statements that are material and pertinent to any part of the issue, and it is also competent for us to examine him concerning absent, persons whom he mentioned and it is competent for us to contradict. When we do so there will arise, if at all, the question whether they confirm his statements by other witnesses, but they cannot anticipate our contradiction by calling witnesses to prove the character of the interview, and this is, I suppose, what they are now endeavoring to do.

The Court—At all events, your present question is to prove that interview.

Mr. Evarts—Suppose we rest with Mr. Tilton.

The Court—We will take this.

Mr. Evarts—Suppose we rest with Mr. Tilton and bring in no contradiction, then what rules of evidence are there that will allow them to prove a conversation between Mr. Tilton and a third person, to which Mr. Beecher is not a party.

The Court—Not after they rested they could not. I think we will take this evidence now, and you can take an exception.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note my exception.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will also remember that we offered this evidence because Mr. Tilton was asked in reference to the conversation, and he is a party to the conversation.

The Court—That I know.

Mr. Fullerton—They don't contradict, but they hold him responsible for this conversation, then and there, because he is a party, and that fact the counsel ignores.

The Court—Yes.

Q.—My question was, Mr. Bell, whether Mr. Tilton at that interview illustrated the attitude of his wife with reference to this scandal with a figure of speech respecting flags on a tree. I want to identify the time of that conversation? A.—I think the figure of a tree was in a slightly different connection from that which appears by your question.

Q.—Well, I don't want the conversation in it entirely; I want this figure Mr. Tilton used. Did he use the figure of a tree? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bell, state what occurred at that time?

Witness—Do you mean at the interview?

Mr. Fullerton—At the interview.

Mr. Evarts—That, if your Honor please, we object to.

Mr. Fullerton—At which you and Mr. Halliday and Mr. Tilton were present?

Mr. Evarts—I inquired into a state of things irrelevant to this examination.

The Court—We will allow this question, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW.

Witness—The interview continued over four hours, so that if I was to give you what took place in the interview it would take a very long time, and I could not do it.

Q.—Condense it as well as you can, Mr. Bell, and give us the substance of it. The material parts are all that we want.

Mr. Beach—Don't be deterred by the time it will take, Mr. Bell; give it to us substantially, as well as you can.

Witness—The interview began, so far as I was concerned, by Mr. Tilton urging me to continue in the room, in the parlor into which I had been introduced by the servant girl, she, I suppose, not knowing that Mr. Halliday was engaged. Mr. Halliday joined in the request of Mr. Tilton that I should remain. I demurred, but as Mr. Tilton appeared to be anxious and Mr. Halliday was willing that I should remain, I did remain. Mr. Tilton commenced then, after we were seated, by stating his reasons for calling on Mr. Halliday. Shall I go any further?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Witness—He said he had called there at the request of Mr. Moulton, who had told him that Mr. Beecher had been to see him the previous night, after service, informing him that there was to be action taken by the deacons of the church, or the Examining Committee; that Mr. Beecher had suggested to Mr. Moulton that he should see Mr. Tilton, and tell him to go down to see Mr. Halliday, and make some explanation to him which would make it unnecessary for the deacons to have their meeting. He then went into a long history of this scandal prior to the Woodhull and Claflin publication, which had taken place but a fortnight or three or four weeks before commencing with the affairs of the publisher of the *Independent*, and what that publisher had stated to him. He said to us that he gave to us these matters in the strictest confidence, not to be mentioned by us to any one. After he had done that I think he paused, and I said to him: "Mr. Tilton, if that is all there is in this matter, your duty to your wife, to Mr. Beecher, who is your Pastor, your duty to the church, and your duty to yourself, all demand that you come out and make a denial of this scandal." He said in answer to that that he could not do so. I said very pointedly and emphatically, "That is absurd." Of course, I am not repeating the exact words. I am merely giving my memory of a very long conversation. I said then: "That is absurd; who is suffering by this thing? Mr. Beecher, your own wife, yourself, all your friends, and the church; they are all suffering, and there is no reason whatever that should prevent you coming out and denying this thing." Then I made some remarks about the gentleman who had told him these stories against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You mean the publishers of the *Independent*?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I insisted further that he should make a denial; he said, "Mr. Bell, I cannot make that denial;" I said, "Why not?" "Because," he said, "there is something in this thing which prevents me;" I said, "What is it?" At this part of the interview, I think I remember that I took almost the control of the conversation; he then narrated the circumstances or impressions that he had in regard to Mr. Beecher's conduct toward Mrs. Tilton; and when he was through with that, I said, "Why, even then—even now—I cannot see why you should not come out and explain this matter;" he said, "I cannot do so; it would be—there is an underlying truth in this story told by these women which would make it worse for Mr. Beecher if I were to come out and contradict it than if it were left alone; It would be as though I were to go over to New-York, and say, 'Before Mr. Halliday's house there is a tree covered with a thousand flags of all nations.' That would be a false statement, and yet there is a tree. There is the grain of truth; there is the underlying truth in this matter which prevents me coming out and contradicting it." It was in that connection that the figure was used; then I think I remember saying to him, "What proof is there? We have this thing merely upon your word. You cannot expect us to believe such a story as this without proof." He said, "The proof exists in writing above the signature of Mr. Beecher." "Well," I said, "let us see that writing," bringing down my hand emphatically; he said--I think he said, "I cannot do so: it is not in my possession, but I have no objection that you should see it." And then he informed us that Mr. Moulton possessed that writing, and that if we would go—. I then said, "Will Mr. Moulton let us see the writing, because I believe that if we could see that, it would either explode the whole story or put us in a position to take intelligent action about it." He said, "I have no idea, but if you go—" "No," he said, "I have no objection to your going in your official capacity to Mr. Moulton, and that he should show you the paper." "Well," I said, "I am not an officer of the church. I cannot go in my official capacity; but I am a member of the church, and as such I demand that I should see the paper." He said, "I will object to Mr. Moulton showing you the paper unless you are an officer of the church, and go to him in your official capacity." I said, "Mr. Halliday can go; he is the Assistant Pastor." He said, "I will object to Mr. Halliday going in his official capacity to see that paper. He can go as a member of the church, as we could go as members of the church to see it, but I would object to Mr. Halliday going as Assistant Pastor, because in that way it would be as it were—it would commit the church, as it were, to his action."

Mr. Evarts—You are giving this as what you said?

The Witness—As what Mr. Tilton said to me, and what I replied to it—the substance of it; of course I cannot give the precise words, but it is the substance.

Mr. Evarts—Of course; I understand that.

The witness here made a pause of some moments.

Mr. Fullerton—Please go on, Mr. Bell, with the narrative.

The Witness—I was just thinking, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, Sir; take your time.

The Witness—Well, I think I have given you the gist of the conversation; it was very long, and we went over the same ground again and again very frequently; the latter part—I think for the last two hours of the interview—consisted in my driving Mr. Tilton to let us see that paper in some way or other.

Q.—Well, Sir, if you can recollect anything else that occurred there you can state the substance of it. A.—Mr. Tilton went at length into his conduct toward Mrs. Woodhull in regard to the time previous to the publication of the scandal.

WHAT TILTON SAID ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—Well, what did he say on that subject? A.—I think that the bulk of it was trying to show that his whole effort through the year, shorter or longer—the time that he knew her—was with regard to repressing her from the publication of the scandal.

Q.—She had threatened to do it? A.—I cannot remember that, Sir.

Q.—Well, Mr. Bell, do you, on reflection, remember anything else that occurred at that interview than what you have now stated, or have you given the substance? A.—I think I have given the substance of the conversation; I may have omitted something.

Q.—Mr. Bell, were you ever present at any time when the church, in its official capacity, took action in reference to this scandal? A.—I cannot remember distinctly that I was. I have an indistinct remembrance, but not sufficient to swear.

Q.—Do you recollect being present at any time when Mr. Beecher was present when the subject of the scandal was up and discussed? A.—You mean by discussed, discussed with other people or in meeting or home?

WHAT WAS SAID IN HIS PRESENCE IN REFERENCE TO THE ACTION OF THE CHURCH.

Q.—Well, in meeting or among yourselves; was anything ever said in your presence with reference to church action as to this scandal, on any occasion when Mr. Beecher was present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State when it was first. A.—I think, now, the time that is distinctly in my remembrance is on this very morning of this interview at Mr. Halliday's.

Q.—Where did it take place? A.—In Mr. Beecher's house.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Mr. Beecher and myself.

Q.—At what time in the day was it?—or morning? A.—I think it was before 8 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Was it before or after the interview at Mr. Halliday's. A.—Before that interview.

Q.—What occurred at that interview between yourself and Mr. Beecher? A.—Mr. Beecher said that he had sent for me because he understood—he had heard, that is, the day before—that there was to be a meeting of the Deacons with regard to this matter, that he was very anxious that no meeting should take place, and he wished to go and see Mr. Halliday, and arrange with him that the meeting should not take place.

Q.—Give us the conversation in detail, as near as you can recollect. A.—It is impossible for me ever to give the words of the conversation.

Q.—That is certainly so, Sir. Give us the substance of the interview. A.—Mr. Beecher said he had sent for me—I think I have given you about the substance already. However, Mr. Beecher said he sent for me because he had heard the day before that there was to be a meeting of the Deacons that night; that he was very anxious that the meeting should not take place; that he was going away to Boston that morning, and that he could not do anything about it, but wanted that I should go around to Mr. Halliday's house, and arrange with Mr. Halliday that the meeting should be put off, or not take place. I think that was about it.

Q.—Did you go from there to Mr. Halliday's? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—Was it then that you met Mr. Tilton there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher suggest to you any mode of reasoning with the Deacons by which you should prevent their meeting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he give you any other reason for it than you have stated? No, Sir.

Q.—Who were the Deacons of the church at that time? A.—I cannot remember the names.

Q.—How many were there of them? A.—It would be the "Examining Committee." We sometimes use the term "Deacons" when we are really meaning the Examining Committee. At that time the Deacons were members *ex officio* of the Examing Committee.

Q.—Well, how many of them were there? A.—I think there were nine Deacons, Sir, and six members of the Examining Committee.

Q.—Can you name any of the Deacons at that time?

Mr.—Mr. Evarts—Besides, does he say?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you name any of the Deacons at that time? A.—The only one I know positively—well, I think I know positively—was Mr. Hawkins. I know Mr. Hawkins was—I think he was—Chairman of the Board of Deacons.

Q.—Was Mr. Halliday *ex officio*— A.—I think he was.

Q.—A member of the Executive Committee of the Deacons? A.—I think he was *ex officio*—

Q.—Of the Examining Committee, I should say? A.—I think he was, *ex officio*, not a Deacon, but a member of the Board of Deacons.

Q.—Now, before you left Mr. Beecher, did you say anything in opposition to his suggestion, and if so, what? A.—I did not say anything, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you go to see the Deacons, as you were requested? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You went to see Mr. Halliday, however? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In pursuance of that request? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything to Mr. Halliday on that subject? A.—I told him why I had come there, after Mr. Tilton had left.

Q.—You stated then the request that Mr. Beecher had made to you about Mr. Halliday on that morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did the Deacons meet? A.—No, Sir; it was a mistake on the part of Mr. Beecher; I understood from Mr. Halliday that there was to be no meeting of the Committee.

Q.—It was an error? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And they did not meet? A.—I do not know, Sir; I was not a Deacon, so I could not say.

Q.—Did you have any other or further conversation with Mr. Beecher upon that subject? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—At any other time? A.—I had another conversation with Mr. Beecher, but I could scarcely say that it was upon that—we had not got into the subject.

Q.—Well, was the subject alluded to? A.—The subject of his troubles was alluded to; that was all.

Q.—When was that interview? A.—That was about a fortnight before I went to England. I went to England on the 10th of May, 1873; this was a fortnight before.

Q.—Then it was subsequent to the interview with Mr. Halliday? A.—Oh, yes; about six months afterward—

Q.—Six months? A.—Five or six months. One was in November, the other was the last of April or beginning of May.

Q.—Do you still retain your membership of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever an officer of the church, Mr. Bell? A.—Yes, Sir, frequently.

Q.—How long a service have you rendered as an official of that body? A.—I never counted up the number of years, Sir.

Q.—For a number of years? A.—I have been a member of the Examining Committee, and Deacon, frequently.

Mr. Fullerton (to defendant's counsel)—You may ask, gentlemen.

MR. EVARTS MOVES TO STRIKE OUT THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Evarts—I now move, if your Honor please, to strike out all the evidence given by this gentleman other than that of his interview with Mr. Beecher. All the rest of his testimony of any importance is, of course, his interview with Mr. Tilton that he testified concerning. I had not in court any authorities when the testimony was being given, but I now ask your Honor's attention to the case of Dudley vs. Bowles, in our old Supreme Court, reported in 24 Wendell, p. 465. The court say:

"The reception of Bartle's statements in confirmation of his testimony was erroneous. We have recently, in Roob vs. Hackley, 23 Wendell, 50 *et seq.*, reconsidered the *dictum* to the contrary in The People vs. Vane, 12 Wendell, 78, and agreed that consistent statements cannot in general be received in reply to the contradictions of a witness; *a fortiori* are they admissible in answer to direct and positive contradiction by other witnesses."

The Court—Motion denied, Sir. I will hear you further if you wish.

Mr. Evarts—In the case of Robb vs. Hackley, the same court say:

"As a general and almost universal rule, evidence of what the witness has said out of court cannot be received to fortify his testimony. It violates a first principle in the law of evidence to allow a party to be affected, either in his person or his property, by declarations of a witness made without oath. And besides, it can be no confirmation of what the witness has said on oath to show that he has made similar declaration when under no such solemn obligations to speak the truth. It is no answer to say that such evidence will not be likely to gain credit, and consequently will do no harm. Evidence should never be given to a jury which they are not at liberty to believe."

The Court—I think it is easy to distinguish between that case and the case before us. Your motion is denied.

Mr. Evarts—In this case the difference no doubt is that evidence is not offered in anticipation of the objection. This rule I have now read from the authorities will apply not to a contradiction of Tilton, but confirmatory of statements of his.

Mr. Fullerton—We have given the balance of the conversation.

Judge Neilson—The motion is denied and so entered.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a question that will come up again hereafter.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor understands me as excepting to the ruling of your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir. Do you cross-examine, Sir?

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir. [To the witness.] Mr. Bell, at the time this Deacons' meeting, or meeting of the Examining Committee, was supposed to be about to take place, do you know whether or not anyone in the church had any idea of making an attack on Mr. Beecher through that channel? A.—As far as I know, Sir, it was the very opposite.

Q.—So far as was within your knowledge, there was not the remotest idea on the part of any Deacon or member of the Examining Committee of making on attack upon Mr. Beecher, was there? A.—So far as I know, no, Sir.

Q.—You were very familiar with those gentlemen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were very familiar with the sentiment of the church at that time, were you not, Mr. Bell? A.—Yes, Sir; I was.

Q.—Well, I think no man was more so. We will excuse your modesty; but is not that the fact? A.—I was very well acquainted with the sentiment.

Q.—Now, Sir, was it not the universal feeling in that church before one word had been said by Mr. Beecher, in church or out of church, on that point, that no action should be taken on the subject of that Woodhull scandal, but that it should be treated with silent contempt?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Judge Neilson—We will take it, Sir.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—I am asking now about the early part of November, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir; my answer to that would be given in the fact that the rumor of the Deacons' meeting which had come to Mr. Beecher's ears probably arose from a conversation held in the lecture-room on the Friday night previous, the persons conversing being Mr. Hawkins, Chairman of the Board of Deacons, I think Mr. Shearman, and myself. Mr. Shearman and myself both urged upon Mr. Hawkins that as a fortnight or three weeks had gone by without Mr. Tilton coming out and denying the scandal, it was the duty of Mr. Beecher and the church to do so.

Mr. Shearman—One moment, Mr. Bell. I ask you about the early part of November, 1872. Now, the first part of that conversation was had in the early part of November, 1872? A.—That conversation was. If the interview at Mr. Halliday's was on the 18th, that would be on the 15th of November.

WHAT WAS THE SENTIMENT OF THE CHURCH?

Mr. Shearman—Well, that is the middle; I was coming down to that; now, the first point I want to come at is whether, in the early part of November—the first week of November, 1872—it was not the universal sentiment that no notice should be taken, by the church, of that publication? A.—Immediately on the publication, that was the sentiment of the gentlemen who were in the church.

Q.—You remember—since you have referred to a conversation with Mr. Shearman—you perhaps remember that you saw Mr. Shearman at the meeting on the Friday night following that publication, do you not? A.—I don't know; very likely I did; Mr. Shearman was always there when I was.

Q.—Don't you remember coming to Mr. Shearman in the presence of quite a number of the officers and members of the church on that Friday night, and saying that it was universally agreed that not one word of allusion should be made to that subject in the church meeting? A.—I cannot remember that, Sir.

Q.—Can you remember something like that? A.—I cannot remmeber anything like it; that is, I cannot remember coming to Mr. Shearman with any statement at all, but that I met Mr. Shearman several times in the first fortnight after the publication of the Woodhull and Claflin scandal I have not the slightest doubt.

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

The Witness (continuing)—And that at this meeting that that was the course of conversation.

Mr. Shearman—Yes; and that was the general understanding? A.—During the first fortnight it was almost universal.

Mr. Shearman—Yes. Well, Sir, after that period and before the other conversation to which you have referred, it began to be understood, did it not, as publicly rumored that Mr. Tilton was in some way responsible for this whole thing; was there not such a rumor? A.—Not—it never came to my ears, Sir.

Q.—Was there not a rumor that he was responsible for this scandal itself—in some way—for the story? A.—Many of us thought very likely he was, but I do not think we had anything more to base it on than that.

Q.—That he was a subject of talk? A.—He was.

Q.—That supposed circumstance or fact was the subject of conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did you know many of us thought so then? A.—I think I was present at nearly every meeting of the members of the church and congregation, and knew what took place after the publication of the Woodhull and Claflin scandal, and the concurrent sentiment of the gentlemen of the church was that the thing must be a lie, and that Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton would certainly come out and contradict it; and it was our duty to wait until they did so. After a fortnight or three weeks had passed, and they did not come out and contradict it, then I think it was the sentiment of many in the church, concurred in by yourself, certainly by me, that it was the duty then of the church and of Mr. Beecher to take hold of the matter.

Q.—Are you quite sure about Mr. Beecher's name being brought in that conversation with me, Mr. Bell—about Mr. Beecher doing anything? A.—Not about Mr. Beecher doing anything excepting through the church.

Q.—Was it not confined to the church, Mr. Bell? A.—I could not say that; I think not.

THE GROUND THAT MR. SHEARMAN TOOK.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bell, just pause a moment and think—since you bring me in—in the conversation I had with you, I did not uniformly take the ground that Mr. Beecher ought, under no circumstances, to do anything, although I thought the church ought to do something, and was not that sentiment agreed in by those who took part in the conversation? A.—Undoubtedly it was, Sir, during the first three weeks.

Q.—No; later than that? A.—I will not argue it, Sir.

Q.—No; I ask you your recollection. A.—I am clearly of the opinion—I am clear in my recollection that the sentiment in the church changed after the first fortnight or three weeks.

Q.—Undoubtedly. A.—Against—

Mr. Shearman—Wait a moment.

Mr. Beach—Well, let him finish his answer.

Mr. Shearman—I don't know about it.

The Witness (continuing)—Against silence, and I cannot clearly remember in regard to your position, but I remember distinctly in regard to myself that I could not see how any action could be taken by the church, excepting with the concurrence of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bell, I regret to make this at all personal to myself, but you had frequent conversations with me running down to the time of your departure for Europe, on this subject, did you not; had occasional conversations down to May, 1873? A.—I cannot now recall any of them; probably I have, but I talked with so many members of the church that I cannot recall any conversation.

Q.—Cannot you recollect one I had at the house of Mr. Fitzgerald; were you or not present in the house of Mr. Fitzgerald a couple of nights or one night before you went to Europe? A.—If you say I had I have no doubt it was so, Sir. I cannot now remember it. If you will give me some point to hang my recollection upon, perhaps it will bring it to me.

Q.—You say that it was on Saturday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And we had a prayer-meeting on Friday, the night before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which you attended? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you went round to the house of Mr. Fitzgerald? A.—I was staying there; I was taken in by kind friends.

Q.—You stayed there? A.—Yes, Sir; after renting my house.

Q.—Don't you recollect my calling on you that evening, Mr. Bell, and talking to you in the front parlor? A.—I suppose I had fifty or sixty friends call on me that evening; I should like to know that you were among them, but I don't remember that; I don't know; no doubt you did if you say you did.

Q.—The point of it is this, Mr. Bell, I want to know whether there ever was a conversation between you and me, from first to last, in which I took any other ground than this, that Mr. Beecher ought not to do anything about this case himself; that he ought not to have anything to do with it, although I did change my ground after a while, and said that the church, or its officers, ought to do something with regard to Mr. Tilton? A.—It is possible you did, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir—? A.—If you will allow me a little explanation; the conversation with Mr. Hawkins was this, to get the Board of Deacons, of which he was the Chairman, to take action concerning it.

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

THE DEACONS DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE SENTIMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Witness—We thought—I thought, and I think that in that conversation you agreed with me—that the Deacons did not understand the sentiment of the church in regard to the matter, and by their then delay and fear, they were really doing damage to Mr. Beecher and to the church, and we wished to give him courage to bring the matter into the Board of Deacons, so that the Board of Deacons should free the church from the stain that had been cast upon it.

Mr. Shearman—That is, to give Mr. Hawkins courage.

Mr. Beach—No.

Witness—To give Mr. Hawkins the courage, and to inspire the Board of Deacons with the courage to take up the matter and free the church from the stain.

Mr. Shearman—Exactly.

Witness—That they did not understand the sentiment of the church.

Q.—Was not the idea entertained and expressed at that time simply the idea of bringing Mr. Tilton to account, or Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen? A.—None of us had a shadow of a thought in our minds that Mr. Beecher was guilty at the time.

Mr. Shearman—Exactly.

Witness—It would not be bringing any one to account except some one else but him.

Mr. Shearman—Then that is just what I want to come to. Was not this idea that there was to be a Deacon's meeting held necessarily accompanied with the belief that it was intended to be an attack on Mr. Tilton and not on Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

THE STAIN UPON THE CHURCH.

Q.—Well, was it? A.—I think that the idea in our minds of the necessity of having a Deacons' meeting was in regard to the whole scandal, and the freeing of the church from the stain which had been cast upon it.

Q.—What was the stain—was it not the presence of Mr. Tilton in the church? A.—No, Sir; it was the charge in the Woodhull and Claflin paper.

Q.—Was it not the fact that a member was supposed—that a person was supposed to be a member of the church who was responsible for these stories that were regarded as this stain? A.—No, Sir; that we had felt for a year before; we had felt it for twelve or eighteen month before that Mr. Tilton ought not to be a member of the church, and we felt grieved about that; but the special feeling that we had at the time of that conversation on the Friday was consequent upon the publication of the Woodhull and Claflin paper.

Q.—Was it not on account of the failure of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton to deny that publication? A.—Certainly; because we had been looking for Mr. and Mrs. Tilton to deny it, but they did not.

IMPORTANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE PUBLICATION.

Q.—Was there anybody in that church who regarded what was said in that paper in reference to Mr. Beecher? A.—Certainly, there were a great many hundred.

Q.—You and I were not among that number? A.—Yes, Sir; I think both of us were. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you mean to say that anybody attached any importance to what was said in that paper, except on account of the failure of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton to deny it? A.—I attached importance to that, as I would to any other slander—no matter how false it may be—published in a paper of wide circulation. It goes to a great number who will not take pains to investigate circumstances, and their opinions are formed by that publication and are never unformed again. I attach importance to every slander.

Q.—At the time you and I and others agreed that no notice should be taken of this paper, was it not generally understood between us, and talked of between us, that over 50,000 copies of that paper had been sold. A.—Yes, Sir.

THEY AGREED TO TREAT IT WITH CONTEMPT.

Q.—And yet had we not agreed that it should be treated with contempt? A.—Yes, Sir; because we expected certainly that Mr. and Mrs. Tilton would come out and deny it.

Q.—Then if Mr. and Mrs. Tilton had denied it, no one in the church would have attached any importance to it in the least?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

The Court—That is a mere opinion.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it is less than an opinion.

Mr. Shearman—This is all a matter of opinion.

The Court—I thought it proper that the examination should be very free, but upon this objection being raised, I think this question calls for a general answer which is not in keeping with the ordinary rules of evidence.

Mr. Beach—I do not understand, Sir, upon what principle the sentiment of the church, or the declaration of the principles of the church at particular periods of progress of this scandal become admissible in evidence as against us.

Mr. Shearman—You have introduced it.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; we have not introduced it all. We have introduced the special action of the church, but the lay understandings and impressions have not been at all referred to in our examination. Still the subject has been passed upon by your Honor.

The Court—I think it has.

Mr. Beach—The call from the gentleman for an opinion or a judgment in regard to a particular stage would be simply a supposition of facts, and a hypothesis, it seems to me, entirely inadmissible, although, from his intelligence on the stand, I don't know that we will make any objection to it, Sir.

The Court—I think it was well to learn the sentiment as far as we have, but I don't think any witness can say, whether upon a certain denial the members of the church would have a certain frame of mind in regard to it. I don't think you can answer that.

Mr. Evarts—It is only in the nature of a cross-examination to draw it out from the witness; that is the proposition, and it may be true or untrue.

The Court—Notice the particular form of the question. Read the question, please. Perhaps you don't observe the particular form of it.

The stenographer read the question.

The Court—Yes. How can any gentleman say what impression would be produced by certain events.

Mr. Shearman—If it please your Honor, we can change the form of the question and see whether objection is made to it. It is all material, and we will see whether objection is made to it.

Q.—I ask you this, then, in the place of that question, Mr. Bell: Do I not understand that importance was attached to this paper by the members of the church only because of the failure of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton to deny it?

Mr. Beach—He has answered that question several times.

Judge Neilson—Well, let him answer it.

The Witness—Importance was attached to the paper at first on its publication; we then waited from day to day for the expected denials from Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton; after a sufficient length of time, in our opinion, had gone by for these denials, then our feelings began to change; the importance of the paper still was in—

WHAT TOOK PLACE AT A CHURCH MEETING.

Q.—Were you present at a meeting of prominent members and officers of the church on the Tuesday evening before this Woodhull scandal became public when the subject was brought up into notice and some consideration

had as to what action should be taken? A.—Before it was published?

Q.—Yes. A.—What do you mean?

Q.—Before the paper was actually placed on sale. A.—Oh! The first I knew of it was—I do not know whether it was Tuesday—the day on which a gentleman called at my house and asked me to meet others at the church that evening in regard to this publication. I attended that meeting. It is the meeting you allude to. I thought it was Thursday night; perhaps it was Tuesday.

Q.—Was it not unanimously agreed at that meeting—oh, by the way, first I ought to say, Mr. Beecher was not present at that meeting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it not unanimously agreed at that meeting that the true policy of the church, in meeting and out of it, was not to allude to this scandal at all, and that it would be considered a degradation for us to do so? A.—Well, I do not know about degradation; if you speak about policy, it was the policy of the church to take no notice of it.

Q.—Was it not put upon the ground that the source from which it came was such as to make it unworthy of attention? A.—That was part of the ground; there was another reason for it.

THE METHOD PROPOSED BY THE CHURCH.

Q.—Well, Mr. Bell, the only method that ever was seriously proposed, so far as you know, in the church of meeting this scandal when it was proposed to be made, was by some mode of calling Mr. Tilton to account or Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen; I mean the only official method; the only action that was proposed? A.—I cannot speak in regard to any official action, because I was not a member of the Examining Committee.

Q.—But in these talks that were had between members of the church, such as Mr. Hawkins, yourself, and me? A.—Well, very soon after that I seemed to fall out of the channels of communication.

Q.—Well, but I am asking about the channels of communication? A.—Well, but I got out of it very soon after that, so soon that I really cannot really tell in regard to what took place after the 1st of January.

Q.—Well, I am not talking about that; I am talking with reference to this particular time when you say that I was present, that is in November. I am talking especially with reference to this supposed deacons' meeting of November, 1872, which did not take place and was not going to take place, but was supposed to be about to take place. Now, at that time, my question is, was not the only proposition for action that was ever on foot a proposition for action adverse to Mr. Tilton? A.—I know of no proposition for action whatever at that time.

Q.—Then we didn't make any if you know of no proposition? A.—We urged upon the Chairman of the Board of Deacons to bring the matter into the board that action should be taken.

Q.—Then that was a proposition for action, was it not? A.—You speak of after that time?

Q.—No: I speak of this very time? A.—I understood you to mean after that time.

Q.—I mean at this very time? A.—I say that after that time I seemed to slide out.

Q.—Well, I don't care about after that time, Mr. Bell, or sliding out? A.—That was—I would not call that a proposition for action, Mr. Shearman; it was telling the Chairman of the Board of Deacons the feeling in the church, the demand that there was in the church for action, and, trying to give him backbone to bring it into the Board of Deacons and to give them backbone to carry it through.

Q.—Well, none of us had any idea that anything could be done otherwise than by making some kind of an attack on Mr. Tilton, had we? A.—Well, I can't say in regard to that. It was not clear, in my own mind, how it could be done.

DID BEECHER OPPOSE AN ATTACK ON TILTON?

Q.—Now, Mr. Bell, didn't you understand Mr. Beecher, in dissuading the holding of this deacons' meeting, simply to oppose a measure of attack on Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; I don't think he ever indicated that in the conversation, and I didn't understand it from any other source.

Q.—No; but the point is whether there was anything on foot in the church at that time, that Mr. Beecher could have dissuaded you and others from doing, except something that would have been hostile to Mr. Tilton? A.—I suppose any action whatever would have been considered hostile to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Shearman—Precisely.

Witness—Any action, even against Mr. Beecher personally.

Q.—Well, you put in these words, "against Mr. Beecher personally," Mr. Bell, and it obliges me to ask you once again whether it is not a fact that at that time no one in the church, so far as you knew, dreamed of any action against Mr. Beecher personally? A.—I do not think they did, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bell, I want to ask you whether you had an interview with Mr. Beecher in November or December, 1870? A.—I had frequent interviews with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Saw him very frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have an interview in which the subject of Mr. Tilton's family was brought up?

AN OBJECTION BY MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Is it one that has been inquired into?

Mr. Beach and Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—May it please your Honor, I offer this evidence in this point of view. A great deal of evidence has been put in on the other side to show that Mr. Beecher had—well, I was going to say that a great deal of evidence had been put in to show that Mr. Beecher had a kind of clandestine relation with Mrs. Tilton, but I can only say truthfully that there was so little evidence put in upon that that it is barely sufficient to justify me in offering to rebut it; but still, something of that kind has been put in. Now we have the question raised—Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton have been asked whether they knew anything about Mr. Beecher advising a separation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. Now, I propose by this witness to show, if I can, that in December, 1870, at the very time when, according to the theory of this prosecution, Mr. Beecher had been maintaining guilty relations with this lady, and six months, according to the testimony of Mr. Moulton, after he had prayed for help to discontinue those relations, at the very time that Mrs. Tilton was absenting herself from her husband's home—we propose to show that Mr. Beecher was called in at this time to advise upon that question of a separation between the husband and wife. Now, one of the very first things that Mr. Beecher did when he was called in to advise his supposed paramour as to whether she should separate from her husband was to call for the advise of his own wife, and of one of the foremost officers and one of the most respected members of his church. The call upon them to advise upon that question; the call upon them, the very persons, who of all persons on the face of the earth, would have been the last that a guilty man would have called upon to advise on such a question. Have I not a right to prove that Mrs. Beecher was called in to advise upon that question? Have I not a right to prove that Mr. Bell was called in to advise upon that question? Mr. Bell, who was at that time the Superintendent of the Bethel Sunday-school—Mr. Bell, who was then one of the Deacons of the church, who was one of the most incorruptible of men, a man who would have struck down Mr. Beecher in a moment if he had known that he was guilty. He was called in to advise upon this very question as to what part Mr. Beecher should take in a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. Why, may it please your Honor, is not that a thousand times stronger indirect proof than any proof that has been offered here short of the alleged confession? Is not that the testimony of a man's acts? Is not the fact that he goes to one of the foremost members of his church, to a man whose firmness, independence, courage, and truthfulness are known to us all—known to the whole of Brooklyn—that he went to him for advice on such a question, and took his own wife into counsel with this gentleman upon that question—is not that material proof? I submit that it is, and submit that it goes a long way toward breaking down the foundation of the case which the plaintiff has put forward. They have introduced this question of Mr. Beecher's advice about the separation of husband and wife. They have undertaken to prove by his admissions, either express or tacit, that he never did anything, Sir. Now, I want to show that he did, and this is one of the links in the chain to show that he did. And what is more, he shows emphatically the persons that he had in that counsel, and shows the absurdity that, if he had been a guilty man, he would have consulted these two persons of all the people on the face of the earth.

The Court—The embarrassment is that you inquire as to an interview, conversation—

Mr. Shearman—I limit the conversation.

The Court—A conversation that has not been inquired into upon the other side, and of course we are subject to, and controlled by, the rule. You cannot give interviews and conversations except such as have been inquired into by the other side if they persist in their objection.

WHAT MR. SHEARMAN PROPOSED TO PROVE.

Mr. Shearman—Well, may it please your Honor, this is an act of Mr. Beecher, it is an act itself. Words are only to be called in so far as they explain. I concede we cannot offer the whole conversation of Mr. Beecher. I propose to prove, may it please your Honor, this: that Mr. Beecher called in this gentleman to consult with his wife—that is, Mrs. Beecher and himself—with regard to the trouble that there was in Mr. Tilton's family. I do not care to prove [Mr. Shearman consults with Mr. Evarts] and to show that the question that was then under consideration was Mrs. Tilton's supposed desire—or half-desire—or rather their application for advice concerning the question of separation from her husband.

The Court—I think I am controlled by the rule that you cannot inquire into an interview or conversation with respect to which they have not asked any questions, in their absence. I do not see how I can get over that rule. If it were not for that rule I would be very happy to hear you, of course.

Mr. Shearman—Why, may it please your Honor, you have in other cases allowed them to prove conversations with Mr. Tilton in the absence of Mr. Beecher, so far as it was necessary to show the meaning of an act—to give color to an act. There is a great deal of testimony already in with which Mr. Beecher is in no way connected—a great deal; and it has been admitted in order to give color and form to a specific act.

Mr. Fullerton—After you have proved the act.

Mr. Shearman—No.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—It was all proved on your side. I am talking of your own examinations.

The Court—Unless counsel withdraw their objections—which they might do—I think I am controlled by the rule to prevent your going into a conversation with respect to which they have made no inquiries.

MR. EVARTS WANTS THE CONVERSATION.

Mr. Evarts—Undoubtedly that general rule has been observed in this trial; though the opposite party may show conversations of his opposing party, himself cannot introduce his own acts or conversations. That is the general proposition. But when the other side has introduced a situation and a course of action bearing upon, pertinent to, this question—which is the main question, of course—the intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton which is under inquiry here—and when you have this particular state of facts, that it is alleged that in July there came to the knowledge of this husband, plaintiff, an occurrence of infidelity on the part of his wife to her marriage vows, and that Mr. Beecher was her paramour, and that the first notice that we find him bringing of this matter to Mr. Beecher was on this 30th of December, and in the connections there disclosed of his pecuniary and business troubles, following after his demand on Mr. Beecher on the 26th of December to retire from the pulpit and from Brooklyn, there comes in, as taking place early in that month of December, a separation of this alleged guilty wife from this husband, and a determination to separate from him, and a resort to this alleged paramour of hers, her Pastor, her friend, the guilty betrayer of her husband's honor and debaucher of her person; and yet she is the *actor* in leaving a husband who had such a fact against her, and she resorts to this guilty Pastor for advice concerning a question very suitable to present to a Pastor, but very unsuitable to present to a paramour; that then that Pastor takes it up and deals with it as a very responsible and solicitous matter of advice concerning the relations between a husband and wife in disparity, and makes it, as a Pastor should, preparing his wife—a matter rather to be submitted to her judgment, her solicitude, and her affection toward a woman of the church, the —, and an important, upright, intelligent, clear-headed leader in the church, to meet this unhappy situation, in which a woman needed this delicate and responsible advice. Now, that it is competent for us to show in the course of Mr. Beecher's relations with this woman, which he will be permitted to disclose from beginning to end, this little occurrence early in December, before the business and pecuniary troubles of Mr. Tilton had raised a movement on his part—of a hostile movement of the wife to separate herself from such a husband, and of the counsels that then were resorted to to determine that matter. As Mr. Beecher can testify to that, so any witness that can testify to his action in the faith of and as a part of that situation, can give evidence concerning it.

The Court—You can prove Mr. Beecher's acts in that regard, no doubt.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we try to limit it to that.

The Court—But you do not relieve me from the embarrassment arising from the rule, for you propose to inquire into a conversation with respect to which the other side have made no inquiry.

MR. BEACH DECLINES TO WITHDRAW THE OBJECTION.

Mr. Beach—We are embarrassed, Sir, by the suggestion which your Honor makes to us about the propriety on our part of withdrawing this objection. I do not exactly understand the feeling, Sir, or motive which prompts that advice. I do not know any reason why we should waive a legal and substantial objection to evidence of declarations upon the part of Mr. Beecher of which we have had no knowledge and in regard to which we can give no proof. And acting, Sir, on behalf of the interests of our client, and judging of the propriety of this evidence as well as we can, with the utmost respect for your Honor's intimation, we do not feel at liberty to withdraw this objection.

The Court—Well, Mr. Shearman, the question is disallowed. I cannot take it.

Mr. Evarts—We will prove the acts, then.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not within the ruling of the court, by any means.

Mr. Shearman (to witness)—Mr. Bell, were you called in by Mr. Beecher in the last part of 1870 to a consultation with his wife with reference to the affairs of the Tilton family?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

The Court—I think we will take that answer.

Mr. Beach—What, Sir, upon a certain subject? Certainly, I trust your Honor will permit no evasion of the rule.

A SUCCESSFUL OBJECTION BY MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not pretended, it cannot be pretended, that we have instituted any inquiry upon our part as to anything that took place in December, 1870, prior to the 26th day of that month. They are not calling out, therefore, from this witness anything in connection with the testimony that we have given at all. That is a new matter entirely; it points to another and different occasion, prior in time to anything we have examined about. Now, even if they had a right to give that interview in evidence, which took place early in December, 1870, to which the witness upon the stand was a party, they could only do it in giving their defense to this action after the close of our case. That rule is familiar with your Honor, and ought to be enforced in this case. But your Honor will perceive that the question in this case was a leading one, as has been suggested by my associate.

The Court—It embodies the subject matter of the interview.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir, it embodies the subject matter of the interview in the question.

Mr. Beach—They got the whole of it; they got the whole fact of the interview.

Mr. Shearman—I did not ask what was stated.

Mr. Fullerton—You only characterize the interview.

Mr. Beach—They have asked what Mr. Beecher said about calling him to the conference, and they got the whole of it.

The Court—I must overrule the question; I see nothing else to do except that. Go on, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Evarts—Do you overrule the question?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I understood your Honor to say—

The Court—I was inclined to do so, but the objection was insisted upon and I am bound to sustain the objection.

ANOTHER EFFORT BY MR EVARTS TO GET IN THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Evarts—I understand you hold that while the rules of evidence would not entitle us in the present stage of the matter to introduce the conversation, we can prove the bearing of Mr. Beecher's course in reference to this matter, and the wife's resort to him for advice on the subject.

The Court—When that question comes up you will be at liberty to recall this witness.

Mr. Evarts—But the subject has come up, and in their direct testimony.

Mr. Fullerton—There the counsel is mistaken; it has not come up.

Mr. Evarts—The evidence might have been admitted it had formed part of the conversations between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton that were given in evidence by this plaintiff, to wit, the advice and intervention that Mr. Beecher had made in these matters of the wife's concern. That was the situation in which Mr. Beecher was approached in the end of December—of his relations—Mr. Bowen's affairs with Mr. Tilton, and his relations to this controversy between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton's wife and her husband, that resulted in the separation and the resort for advice. And I think one of the letters in evidence, and put in evidence by the other side, speaks of a conspiracy between Mrs. Beecher and Mrs.—whom?

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Morse.

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Morse, to procure a separation between Mrs. Tilton and her husband.

Mr. Shearman—There were two letters.

Mr. Evarts—There were two letters produced by them—letters of Mrs. Tilton, I think, brought in by her husband, not as a part, not narrative letters, but parts of the acts of this drama that was going on, a conspiracy of Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse to get a separation, and it had been made a topic of conversation as to what Mr. Beecher had done, and Mr. Beecher's regrets and fears and troubles as to his intervention. It is in evidence somewhere that Mr. Beecher, in one of the conversations with Mr. Moulton which they gave in evidence, and with Mr. Tilton which they gave in evidence, that he had done mischief in that regard, that he had admitted it, and that the mischief that was done not so much by some others as by him, meaning Mr. Beecher—after that being in evidence, are we not to be permitted to prove what the action was in this situation produced by this wife's separation from her husband and her resort to Mr. Beecher and his dealing with that question?

The Court—Or rather you are not permitted to give an independent conversation with this wife.

Mr. Evarts—I have not asked that.

The Court—In respect to which no inquiry has been made.

Mr. Evarts—We have at least, under your directions, limited the inquiry to the action that was taken by Mr. Beecher in calling this gentleman into the council sought for by his wife.

The Court—They could not call him except by word of mouth or by letter.

Mr. Morris—If it please your Honor, what question is before the court?

[Mr. Fullerton here whispered to Mr. Morris to keep quiet.]

Mr. Evarts—There are abundant instances during the trial of leading questions on the precise ground that you could not show how a man was called in except by showing the word of mouth.

The Court—This question is overruled. Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be good enough to note our exception.

Q.—Did you become aware in the early part of December, 1870, of the difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton in respect of which Mr. Tilton had been in any way consulted?

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that question.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—A general knowledge, and a general knowledge derived from hearsay.

The Court—It may be; I think we will take the answer, yes or no.

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor consider upon what rule you permit the witness to give hearsay?

The Court—We have been giving it ever since we entered this matter.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; but you have been giving that because the action of the church was directly connected with very much of the examination which they gave. We went into the proceedings of the church, and in some degree into the history of the action and the relations of the church authorities and of the congregation in regard to this matter, but this presents altogether a different question, may it please your Honor. It asks this gentleman whether he became aware by the hearsay and gossip of this neighborhood, or by the declarations of Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Beecher, or Mrs. Morse, that there were difficulties existing in the family of Mr. Tilton, and, your Honor, it is an important question in this case whether or not these difficulties did exist. This is a question of fact to be settled by the ordinary evidence applicable to all issues in a court of justice. Mr. Tilton is not to be condemned for brutality and unkindness in his family, or neglecting the interests of his household circle, upon the gossip of the street or the hearsay of Mr. Bell or any other gentleman, however respectable and intelligent. It is a fact, I submit to your Honor, to be established in the ordinary way, and this question in its general form allows this witness to answer as to the means of his knowledge and the particular circumstances connected with Mr. Tilton that might have been derived from Mr. Beecher or any other person in the highways.

The Court—And without any personal knowledge.

Mr. Beach—And without any personal knowledge in the slightest degree.

THE COURT WISHES TO HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, I will hear you in support of the question.

Mr. Evarts—The question is, if your Honor please, whether it does not prove the truth of there having been a difficulty. How often have we had this distinction brought up during the course of the trial, and in order to get the proof that you are entitled to, can you not show the situation in the mind of the party in proving that that was the true situation, but as a precedent inducement that leads to the lawful evidence that can be taken in the case. I don't say that a rumor or hearsay of a trouble shows the existence of trouble. I never have been guilty of any such folly in this court or in any court. But when I have to show the actual transaction that occurred, and when, as an inducement to that, it was stated that the witness knew there was a story—a rumor—that there was a difficulty between them, as leading to that it is an inducement, and if it has been allowed once it has been allowed one hundred times in this case before your Honor, under the same rule that your Honor suggested.

The Court—This witness took no action in the matter; it is not suggested that he did.

Mr. Evarts—I don't suggest that he did. Your honor was disposed to allow this question, and in similar circumstances like evidence has been allowed one hundred times in the trial of this case. We all understand they don't prove there was a difficulty between them, but they prove the fact that he was aware of a situation of alleged difficulty, and thereupon certain action took place. There is no doubt of the fact that she did separate from him. [At this point Mr. Beach laughed audibly.] There is not any doubt of it in Mr. Tilton's own testimony that she was gone three days, and whether she left through the action of Mrs. Morse or Mrs. Beecher, of the fact itself there is no doubt. He sent for the child in the absence of the mother, and the mother never came back until the child had been gone. Now, these are the facts of the matter; and now I ask if this witness was aware of that situation, as an inducement and a basis of showing what action he was called upon to take and did take in the matter.

MR. BEACH REPLIES TO MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Beach—I do not know anything, sir, that the counsel has said that is at all pertinent to the question before the court. How did the question arise? Why, they sought to prove by Mr. Moulton and by Mr. Tilton that they never heard from Mr. Beecher of any advice given by him to Mrs. Tilton on the subject of the difficulties or the separation from her husband. And because you have given that in evidence they only are entitled to prove the action of Mr. Beecher in that direction, showing that he did give such advice, and that he did call in his wife and this gentleman in consultation as to the character of the advice he gave to Mrs. Tilton. Well, Sir, that was, and could only have been, pertinent if the evidence was competent for the purpose of proving the fact of the intervention of this defendant between this plaintiff and his wife as the explanation of the letters, the apologies, and the contrition which Mr. Beecher manifested toward Mrs. Tilton. It was to give the occasion in the plea of foundation for these letters which we say impute a certain offense, and which they attempt to modify by showing a relation between them and this intervention of Mr. Beecher. Now that the gentleman is driven from his position, he says, "I don't offer this evidence for the purpose of proving the fact, I don't offer it to show before this court and jury that there were these fundamental difficulties between these parties, which led their Pastor to interfere with advice to the parties hostile to the husband. No; I don't pretend that they prove that fact." What is the materiality, then, Sir—of what importance is it to us upon this issue—whether or not this gentleman understood, by rumor or otherwise, the fact of the existence of these difficulties, if the evidence is not to establish the fact itself? In receding from his position the gentleman falls upon that difficulty of utter immateriality of this evidence. Now the gentleman says that this sort of evidence has been given in a hundred instances. Never in one, in this city, Sir. Never has your Honor received this hearsay evidence. Never has your Honor permitted proof of unfounded rumors in this case for the purpose of establishing an important and material issue like this upon this trial. It is of some consequence to us, Sir, whether we are to be scandalized by these rumors which were floating in this community, originating in sources of which we know nothing, and whether the rights of the plaintiff in this case are to be sacrificed by the gossip of this community. We ask to be tried here upon legitimate evidence admitted by your Honor upon acknowledged principles of law, and we ask your Honor to hold the proof upon both sides of this case to the rigor of this regulation.

MR. EVARTS MAKES A CORRECTION.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—I believe I have the right to close.

Mr. Evarts—My friend says I have receded from something—

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—I have a right to a correction. I never receded from anything.

Judge Neilson—The counsel has a right to make a correction.

Mr. Beach—You are receding from something now.

Mr. Evarts—I have a right to the correction, and the gentleman may close after that.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman says I have a right to close after that. I ask nothing as a right from the gentleman.

Mr. Evarts—You will take your right.

Judge Neilson—You have a right to close, but Mr. Evarts has the right to make his correction.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beach)—Your right to close don't mean the right to close my mouth. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—That would be an undertaking which I would hardly venture upon. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Well, I say that this present question does not undertake to prove the truth of the fact. I don't say that—I don't say that I don't undertake to prove the truth of the fact, but I did not undertake to prove it by this question. And when I said a hundred times, I meant exactly what I said—not that it might not be one hundred and one times—I meant exactly what I said, and that your Honor knows and has enforced the rule, that it is not an objection that it is hearsay evidence when you are proving a fact by that which you have introduced in the hearing of the witness, or something that has happened. It is proving the fact that he heard it; and then that fact having been introduced, if it is a fact, having got into his ears, is the inducement to what follows.

Mr. Beach—Now, your Honor, you have held in this case that this interview between Mr. Beecher and this gentleman is not admissible evidence. You have ruled that the declarations of Mr. Beecher made upon an occasion at which we were not present and to which we have not alluded in our evidence, are not admissible proofs, and yet you are asked to permit a question which shall allow this witness to found an answer upon hearsay conversation in the streets between third persons. Well, you say that the declarations of Mr. Beecher of interviews and conversations with Mr. Beecher upon this subject to which we have made no allusion in our evidence, yet you allow this witness in his testimony to rove the whole public and from whatever source he may have received any information in regard to a given object, to detail it in this court as evidence. I trust that your Honor will be consistent in the application of this principle.

Judge Neilson—I would like to be liberal; I would like to see the evidence taken without this objection; but, as it is a substantial objection, I think I cannot allow it.

Mr. Evarts—We except, if your Honor please.

QUESTIONS RULED OUT.

Mr. Shearman—I ask this question: Mr. Bell, were you called in by Mr. Beecher in the early part of December, 1870, to a consultation between him and Mrs. Beecher concerning a meditated separation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—We object.

Mr. Beach—That is the same question.

Mr. Fullerton—The same thing already ruled out.

Judge Neilson—It is ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will take note of our exception.

Mr. Shearman—I ask this question: Did you in the early part of December, 1870, take any part in a consultation with Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, either with or without Mrs. Tilton, concerning a meditated separation of Mrs. Tilton from her husband?

Mr. Fullerton—Objected to.

Judge Neilson—Ruled out.

Mr. Shearman—Will you note our exception, if your Honor please.

Mr. Fullerton—Our objection is two-fold, if your Honor will remember.

Mr. Shearman—In the last week in the year 1870, Mr. Bell—did you have an interview with Mr. Beecher, in the last week of the year 1870, or thereabout, in which Mr. Beecher told you that Mr. Bowen was going to dismiss Mr. Tilton from the *Independent* and *Union* on account of certain unfavorable—certain stories concerning Mr. Tilton, unfavorable to his moral character, the substance of which Mr. Beecher then stated to you?

Mr. Fullerton—Objected to.

Judge Neilson—Ruled out.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please—

Judge Neilson—It is an independent conversation, which has not been inquired into; it cannot be received.

Mr. Shearman—One moment, your Honor. We offer this for this purpose: The plaintiff has put in evidence certain letters of Mr. Beecher. He has put in evidence a paper to which Mr. Beecher's name appears—however, not signed by him—and which the plaintiff calls the "letter of contrition" sometimes, sometimes the "apology." Now, that paper, and other similar papers are put in for the purpose of showing that Mr. Beecher was deeply penitent for something. Have we not a right to show for what Mr. Beecher was penitent; for what he did apologize? Have we not a right to show that upon the cross-examination of their witness?

Judge Neilson—No one doubts that you can show that, and give full weight to it; but equally no one doubts that you cannot inquire into an independent conversation of this witness on that subject or any other.

Mr. Shearman—How can we do it, then?

Mr. Beach—You have got Mr. Beecher to do it.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher gives his conversation and knowledge concerning the frame in which he spoke. That is one thing. Whatever may be proved may be proved by two witnesses, if it can be proved at all, and there are two that can prove it. Now, the substantive fact that Mr. Beecher had in this early part of the last week in December said these things injurious to Mr. Tilton and prejudicial to his interests is a fact. It is a fact—an act of Mr. Beecher's. It don't prove that Mr. Tilton was guilty of this, that, or the other, but it proves that Mr. Beecher had said to this responsible and important person in the circles in which they both moved these things, and we are not obliged to depend entirely upon Mr. Beecher's testimony for the proof of these facts. Whether anything will come of the fact is dependent upon subsequent testimony, but we can't prove everything at once, nor everything by the same witness. Let it be that nothing comes of this isolated act of Mr. Beecher; it is an act of his in saying these things to the injury of Mr. Tilton, whether they were true or false; the prejudice of it was to this witness. That fact stands a proved fact, if we are allowed to prove it, and then the rest of our course of proof takes hold of that fact and it becomes a subject of regret when Mr. Moulton has removed the impression from Mr. Beecher's mind that there was any truth in these stories, that he should have done these rash, inconsiderate, and injurious acts in respect to his disciple, Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—If that conversation proposed is an act or a fact, then every conversation may be inquired into as an act or a fact, and we overlook a rule which restrains the court and controls it, and cannot be changed except by legislative act, to wit, that you cannot give in evidence a conversation had by your client with a witness, in the absence of your adversary, unless they have inquired into that interview.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please; if a man's general letter of remorse is to convict him of the crime of arson, shall he not be at liberty to prove that he committed the crime of burglary, and that that was what he was talking about.

Judge Neilson—That is not the thing.

Mr. Evarts—That is the very thing.

Mr. Beach—It is not as to the fact, it is as to the method of proving it.

Mr. Evarts—The fault was saying these injurious things, and it was concerning that that he was speaking, or that is the element in the matter. I am not now arguing the case; it is not to be imputed to me that that was all in; I am to prove my case in the parts it consists of. Now, that presents it precisely—there is not any difference—that the crime is burglary when they are trying to convict him of setting fire to a dwelling-house by general feelings and remorse. This is a fault that a person of sensitive conscience and a kind heart no doubt would feel; your Honor would feel it; every gentleman would feel it, if he, under the provocation of such a missile hurled at him as that message of the 26th of December, under Mr. Tilton's name, had then given body and force to rumors and reproaches against Mr. Tilton, and had advised that they should be executed in stripping him of his employments, and then afterward somebody should have come to him and said to him that these stories were false, and that he should not have given such advice, why then he may have this or that degree of feeling on the subject. It is not for your Honor or for me to measure the degree of feeling that a man is led into by finding that his course is open to self-reproach and contrition. The question is, whether I can prove a fact that I wish to interpose as the basis of part of our case. Now, if he had not committed the crime of burglary, then it would be impossible to impute generalities of confession to another crime and not to the one that he was not guilty of.

If there had been no such act and fact as this decisive and oppressive forcing against Mr. Tilton of conclusions on rumors, if you please, then there would not be the opportunity of applying generality of anguish to this or that form of injury and not another. And in order that that may not be imputed as the defect or fault of our case in that regard, we propose the existing fact of his having dealt with this witness in this way.

THE QUESTION OVERRULED.

Judge Neilson—The counsel, I think, will appreciate the restraint I feel under in regard to what I understand to be a settled rule of evidence, and in respect to which I have no power or authority. I must overrule the question.

The usual hour for recess having arrived, Judge Neilson said: Gentlemen of the jury, we have sent down to Parker's, where you dine, to have the room warm and comfortable. [To the reporters and audience.] I wish to say further to those who make a practice of remaining here in the court-room during recess that they will find it uncomfortable, as the windows will all be opened, at the request of the jury, for the purpose of thorough ventilation, and consequently it will be as nearly as possible like out of doors.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir. [To the jury:] Return at 2 o'clock, gentlemen.

Mr. Beach—Fifteen minutes after, I would suggest, your Honor. [It being 1:15 at this time.]

Judge Neilson—It is suggested that we meet at 2:15.

The Clerk—The court will adjourn till 2:15.

AFTER RECESS.

Judge Neilson was on the bench at 2:05 o'clock. At 2:15 counsel came in, followed at 2:18 by the witness, who, upon resuming the stand, turned to Judge Neilson and said:

I have remembered other parts of the interview on which I was examined.

Judge Neilson—You have a right to add that.

The Witness—At what point, Sir?

Judge Neilson—At any time.

Mr. Shearman—We are through with our cross-examination, Sir.

Judge Neilson—The witness recollects some part of the interview, not stated, which he will add to his statement. [To the witness]. In your own way, Mr. Bell.

Mr. Evarts—This does not come out on our cross-examination.

Judge Neilson—No, Sir. It comes out by way of explanation by the witness.

The Witness—One or two points have come to me during the recess, and they are these—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Your Honor will understand our objection to this on the grounds we have before stated.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

The Witness (continuing—Mr. Tilton) said, in the interview, that when I drove him up in regard to the publication I insisted he ought to make, he said Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against his family; these words come to me very distinctly: "Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against his family, which he declined to specify or characterize," or some such word as that; he said also that Mrs. Tilton was pure, using very strong language in regard to that: I am merely stating now the things which I remember, and that I had omitted. He said besides, alluding to the anticipated meeting of the Deacons, "If the Deacons, or if the church, want to investigate this thing, I am ready; but you had better go to Mr. Beecher, and if he says he is willing that the church should go on, then go on." That is about the substance of what he said.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—You spoke in your cross-examination, Mr. Bell, of having fallen out of the channels of communication after a certain period. What did you mean by that expression?

The Witness—Did I not say channels of information, Sir?

Mr. Fullerton—Perhaps so; I understood you to say channels of communication.

The Witness—That is what I meant, at least.

Q.—Was it in consequence of your absence from the city? A.—No, Sir; I did not go away from the city until the May following.

Q.—Well, you were not consulted with in regard to this? A.—I was not consulted in regard to it; no, Sir.

Q.—What position had you taken in regard to the matter prior to your falling out of the channels of information?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to—that question of what position this gentleman took. They have given their evidence by him; it is of no consequence what attitude he took in the fight, if there was one.

Judge Neilson—I don't think it is.

Mr. Fullerton—They proved the public sentiment in regard to this matter; they have enjoyed the broadest liberty in that respect. Now, if this gentleman fell out of the channels of communication after that, I propose to show why it was so.

Judge Neilson—Suppose it is the period at which he dissented in opinion from the others, it would not be material.

Mr. Fullerton—It would, in my judgment.

Judge Neilson—I hardly think it would. I must rule it out.

Mr. Fullerton—He advised one course to be taken, and others attached to the church advised other courses to be taken, which is a reason why he would not have the information at his disposal.

Judge Neilson—It may be.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, I do not regard it as of much importance. [To the witness.]—You were stating, Mr. Bell, a reason for meeting at Mr. Halliday's house, other than was disclosed. Am I right in that?

The Witness—Another reason for meeting at Mr. Halliday's house?

Q.—Yes, Sir; I understood you to say there was another reason for meeting at Mr. Halliday's house, other than the one stated to you?

Mr. Beach—No; I understood him to say, Mr. Fullerton, that there was another reason for the lethargy of the church or the refusal of the church to move during the first few weeks.

Mr. Fullerton—Perhaps I was mistaken. Then I have nothing further to ask, because that is explained.

Judge Neilson—Is that all of this witness?

Mr. Fullerton—It is all I have to ask, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That is all, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. TILTON'S BROTHER.

Joseph H. Richards, witness for the plaintiff, sworn and examined by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Mr. Richards, where do you reside? A.—Montclair, N. J.

Q.—Did you ever reside in this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During what period of time? A.—About ten years ago.

Q.—How are you, if at all, connected with the family of Mr. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Tilton is my sister.

Q.—Have you spent more or less of your time in Brooklyn since you moved to Montclair? A.—Rather less than more, Sir; I have been here seldom.

Q.—Were you in the habit of visiting Mr. Tilton's house when you were here in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How frequently? A.—Possibly during the whole of the time, not to average more than once a month.

Q.—During what period? A.—The ten years.

Q.—While you were there, Mr. Richards, did you notice, and if you did you will please state to us, what degree of affection existed between the husband and the wife in that family? A.—Well, Sir, I always considered that the home of Mr. Tilton was a model home in that respect as well as in other respects.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything to the contrary during your visits there? A.—Not, certainly, until the last two or three years.

Mr. Evarts—I understand the rule to be that it must be limited to the period antecedent to the cause of complaint.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Prior to July, 1870?

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—Put it December, 1870.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Prior to December, 1870?

Mr. Evarts—It is alleged to have been known to the husband July, 1870.

Judge Neilson—I think you had better take that date, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, prior to July, 1870, was that the condition of things in that family according to your observation? A.—Well, Sir, as to my recollection of dates, the precise time I could not say, but I should think that would be about it.

Q.—Now, as to the treatment of his family by Mr. Tilton, in providing for them; what can you say of that from your observation? A.—I should say it was generous.

Q.—And in his daily intercourse with his family, you can state whether it was kind and affectionate and agreeable? A.—So I should say; agreeable, kind.

Q.—How was he for cheerfulness in the family circle? A.—For the most part I should say he was rather too cheerful, if anything; fond of joking and punning, sometimes at the expense of others; at my own expense.

Q.—All in good nature? A.—In good nature; Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I should think about eighteen years, Sir.

Q.—See him frequently during your residence in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir; but the more often in New-York City in my business office.

Q.—Yes; what business matters in New-York City brought you in contact with him, if any? A.—I was publisher of the *Independent* for eight years, and there I saw him frequently.

Q.—During what eight years? A.—You puzzle me with dates, Sir.

Q.—As near as you can get at it; I am not particular? A.—I should think probably fifteen years ago my connection with the *Independent* ceased, and prior to that time I saw him—probably during the eight years prior to that.

Q.—And since you moved to Montclair have you seen him frequently? A.—Not frequently; no, Sir.

Q.—Where have you been in the habit of seeing him during your residence in New-Jersey? A.—I have met him on the street often, Sir; seen him occasionally at my sister's house.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Tilton; I should think that would comprise it all, Sir.

Q.—How often did you see him at your sister's house? A.—I could not say, Sir.

Q.—Give us an estimate, as near as you can, of the number of times. A.—Well, it would be difficult to state; I should say probably five or six times in the course of these years.

Q.—And when did they occur—from what year? A.—Well, I probably met him first when the family lived in Oxford street; if you can give me the date of that, that will recall the time when I met him in Brooklyn.

Mr. Fullerton—That is already in evidence.

Mr. Beach—That was about 1862, I believe.

Q.—And when again? A.—More often in Livingston street, I think.

Q.—Where they resided up to the time she left her husband's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you there when you saw him visiting your sister or calling upon her?

The Witness—Was I calling upon her?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What times in the day have you seen Mr. Beecher there? A.—I recollect seeing him there in the forenoon of the day; I don't know how often at that time, but—

Q.—How early in the forenoon? A.—Probably as early as 11 o'clock.

Q.—How often as early as 11 o'clock have you seen him there? A.—I don't recall but one time, Sir, I think.

Q.—And when you saw him there at other times, what time of the day was it, if you remember? A.—In the afternoon, probably.

Q.—And where did you see him; in what part of the house? A.—In the parlor of the house, I think, Sir.

Q.—In every instance? A.—I don't recall any other locality; possibly, it might have been.

Q.—State whether Mr. Beecher was in the house when you went there, or whether he arrived after your arrival. A.—I cannot state, Sir, in every instance; I can state, that I went there on one occasion, and found him there; the others I do not remember.

Q.—What was the condition of Mrs. Tilton's health at the time of these respective calls of Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't remember of any other condition that that of good health.

Q.—Was there any other person in the parlor with them when you saw Mr. Beecher there, and if so, whom?

Mr. Evarts—When?

Mr. Fullerton—On any occasion.

Mr. Evarts—On all occasions?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, I embrace them all.

The Witness—I don't remember; there possibly might have been other persons present.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—I don't remember; No, Sir.

WHAT HE SAW EXCEPTIONAL IN THEIR CONDUCT.

Q.—Now, Mr. Richards, at any time when you saw Mr. Beecher at the house of Mr. Tilton, in company with Mrs. Tilton, did you see anything exceptional in their conduct or intercourse? and if so, state what it was.

The Witness, (to the court)—Will you allow me to say to your Honor that in some way, by the exigencies of this case, I am brought to appear in a cruel position. I do not seek this position; I am here from dire necessity, and very reluctantly testify; this lady is my only sister, and I esteem her as we all esteem our sisters; I would like—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—I recognize that, Sir, and the position may be hard, Sir, but still you must yield to the requirements and state what you know.

The Witness (to Mr. Fullerton)—What is the question, Mr. —.

Mr. Fullerton—Please read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

Stenographer (reading)—"Now, Mr. Richards, at any time when you saw Mr. Beecher at the house of Mr. Tilton, in company with Mrs. Tilton, did you see anything exceptional in their conduct or intercourse? and if so, state what it was."

The Witness—Well, Sir, in answering this question I do not think I could answer it in justice to myself unless I should put in what I saw in connection with other things—with other things that I had heard about Mr. Beecher in my long knowledge of him. What I saw might not be of any especial moment aside from these other things, and it may not be of any moment at all in any event.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—I suppose the counsel will instruct him to keep within the line.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—Here is a witness asked what he saw, and he proceeds to give instructions as to what he saw not being of much importance unless he is allowed to connect it with other things that he had heard.

Judge Neilson—The counsel don't ask for that.

Mr. Evarts—I certainly have never heard of anything like that.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Fullerton, proceed with your witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Perhaps the counsel never saw a witness placed in the same position before.

The Witness—Precisely so; but if you will place yourself in my position—

Mr. Evarts—We know what your position is, and will show it before we are through.

Mr. Fullerton—I will give you a chance pretty soon. [To the witness.] State what you saw there in the house of Mr. Tilton that was exceptional in the character or conduct of Mr. Beecher and your sister. A.—Well, Sir, on this occasion that I spoke of seeing them in the morning—on this one occasion—I called at the house and was in the upper story—the second story, I think. I descended to the parlor floor and opened the door of the parlor, which was closed, and I saw Mr. Beecher seated in the front room, and Mrs. Tilton making a very hasty motion, and with highly flushed face, away from the position that Mr. Beecher occupied. It was such a situation as left an indelible impression on my mind, taken in connection with and in relation to other matters.

Q.—What season of the year was that in? A.—I could not recall the season, Sir.

Q.—Have you no way of telling us now whether it was in the Winter or Summer season? A.—I do not see how I could be able to; no, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell the year when you saw this? A.—No, Sir; I have been glad to forget all these things, Sir, so far as I could.

Q.—Can you tell us how many years ago it was that you saw this? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—With reference to the ages of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, would you be able to fix approximately the time when you saw this? A.—No, Sir, I cannot recollect the ages of my own children except from a memorandum I carry in my pocket.

Q.—Well, was it as early as 1868? A.—I could not—I do not think you can aid me, Sir, in that matter—in the recollection of dates.

Q.—Was it a number of years ago? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell us whether it was prior to 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Prior to what?

Mr. Fullerton—Prior to 1870. [To the witness.] And where did Mr. Tilton live; do you remember; where was his residence? A.—In Livingston street; I think 174, was the number.

Q.—Will you state whether it was an unusual thing, so far as you observed, that the parlor doors should be shut as they were shut on that occasion? A.—I could not state; I do not know what the custom of the house was in that regard.

Q.—How long had you been in the upper part of the house when you came down and witnessed this? A.—I do remember this state of facts about it; I simply called there in the morning, as I had to do, living out of town, if I called in the daytime.

Q.—Can you tell us whether Mr. Beecher came to the house before or after you did? A.—I cannot, as I was up stairs.

Q.—You do not remember having seen him on your way up stairs? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Mr. Fullerton then consulted a moment with his associates.

Mr. Fullerton—In what part of the parlor was Mr. Beecher sitting when you thus opened the door? A.—About opposite the entrance—the front room; about opposite the front entrance.

Q.—And how far was Mrs. Tilton from Mr. Beecher when your eye rested upon her? A.—Well, she was not far, Sir; in the act of moving; as I opened the door there was a motion—moving away from the position.

Q.—Moving away from Mr. Beecher? A.—From Mr. Beecher; yes, Sir.

Q.—And in what direction did she move? A.—Toward the front window.

Q.—Did you remain in the parlor any time? A.—Not long, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I believe that is all.

Cross-examination by Mr. Evarts—Mr. Richards, were you subpœnaed here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when? A. (Looking at paper which he took from his pocket.)—This is dated the 13th day of February.

Q.—When were you subpœnaed; when was it served upon you? A.—On that day, I presume, Sir.

Q.—What is your business now? A.—I am an advertising agent.

Q.—Where do you carry on that business? A.—No. 245 Broadway.

Q.—When did you speak of this occurrence, and to whom? A.—I think I spoke of it first to my wife.

Q.—And when did you speak of it to any of the parties to this cause? A.—I think day before yesterday.

Q.—Now, Sir, what did you say to Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Tilton when you went into the room? A.—I greeted them, Sir, as was my custom; shook hands with Mr. Beecher, I think, who remained sitting.

Q.—Had you seen your sister before that morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you come into the house in the usual way without being announced or introduced to the family at all? A.—I used to have free range of the house, Sir, so far as that is concerned.

Q.—Well, I asked you exactly that question whether you came in that morning or not in the usual way? A.—That is exactly as I replied. I came in the usual way.

Q.—And you went up stairs into your own room, was it? A.—I have no room.

Q.—Well, what room? A.—Probably the second story front room.

Q.—With what object? A.—To see any one that was to be seen.

Q.—Was that the usual and ordinary place that you would expect to find your sister? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it this room that had folding doors between and it the parlor where you went expecting to find her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was the ordinary place where you expected to find your sister? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And where any familiar visitor would expect to find your sister? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you said what time of day this was? A.—I think it was about 11 o'clock.

Q.—And had you any particular business there, or only a call? A.—It was a mere call.

Q.—And immediately on finding your sister not up stairs had you come down to the parlor? A.—It might have been so; I may have found some of the children there and talked with them a little; I don't remember as to that.

Q.—And did Mr. Beecher leave before you left the parlor? A.—No, Sir; I left before he did.

Q.—And did your sister leave with you, or did she remain? A.—My impression is that she remained; I did not leave the house at once; I think I went up stairs again.

Q.—Well, you left the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Leaving your sister there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then you went up stairs? A.—I am not sure as to that; probably I did.

Q.—Well, I don't know anything about probably. Did you or not? A.—Well, I cannot tell you.

Q.—Did you immediately leave the house or did you go somewhere in the house where you had some other detention or occupation of some kind? A.—I replied that I cannot remember, Sir—I cannot remember.

Q.—You don't know but that you immediately left the house when you left the parlor? A.—I cannot remember. I may have done so.

Q.—But your impression is to the contrary? A.—No, Sir. I have no distinct impression; it is vague. I may or I may not.

Q.—Did you see your sister again that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then, as I understand you, so far as you have any knowledge, you retired from that room leaving your sister and Mr. Beecher there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And left the house? A.—I cannot remember.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness.)—That is all, Sir.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Fullerton—Have you been subpœnaed more than once in this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How frequently have subpœnas been served upon you? A.—Four times, I think.

Q.—When was the first? A.—I think the first must have been three or four weeks ago.

Q.—And since that twice up to the 13th of this month, the date of that subpœna? A.—I think this is the last one.

Q.—Subpœnas have been served upon you from time to time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Y.—You have been asked when you first spoke of this occurrence which you have related? Did you speak to any one, in consequence of what you saw there, relating to that occurrence?

Mr. Evarts—I have not asked about that. I have not introduced any new inquiry. I only tried to fix the date when he first spoke to any one about this case, and he said the first person he spoke to was his wife.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right to find why he spoke to her, and if he spoke to anybody else.

Mr. Beach—The counsel put the question when he first spoke to anybody about this circumstance.

Mr. Evarts—I first asked him who he first spoke to, and he said it was his wife; and then I asked him when he spoke to any of the parties in this case, and he said the day before yesterday. Now, there is nothing in that which admits this inquiry on the re-direct.

Judge Neilson—It is only on the idea that there may be some correction.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I wanted to see when he first spoke to any one in regard to this matter which he has stated.

Mr. Evarts—That is proper, but the question is not that; the question is whether he spoke to any one in consequence of this occurrence. That is called up in my inquiry?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I asked him when he first spoke of the occurrence, and if that was not in consequence of the occurrence I don't know what it did mean.

Mr. Fullerton—Does the gentleman mean to say that I am concluded by his inquiry? I think not.

Mr. Evarts—Unless he spoke to Mr. Beecher it is no part of their right on the direct testimony.

Judge Neilson—Yes; now, then, there is no right on your cross unless in the way of correcting something drawn out giving a wrong impression.

Mr. Fullerton—It is just that, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Well—

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right to that.

Mr. Evarts—No; he asked whether it was in consequence of this occurrence that you spoke to anybody.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—And did you speak to any body in consequence the day before yesterday?

The Witness—I do not recollect the question.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, he said that he spoke to his wife.

Q.—When did you speak to your wife about it? A.—On that day.

Q.—Where was she on that day? A.—She was at her home in Montclair.

Q.—You went home that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell her what you had seen? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you speak to any one else in regard to it after that?

Mr. Evarts—I object.

Judge Neilson—I admit that.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I think I did.

Q.—To whom? A.—My brother-in-law.

Q.—Who is he? A.—Mr. Baker.

Q.—When did you speak to him about it? A.—During the progress of this trial.

Q.—How long ago? A.—Probably a month ago.

Q.—Well, did you say anything to Mr. Tilton in regard to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything in consequence of what you had seen, even if you did not tell what you had seen? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Judge Neilson—That is all, Mr. Richards.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.

Jeremiah P. Robinson was next called to the stand on the part of the plaintiff, and after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—You reside in the City of Brooklyn. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And are a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And a partner of Mr. Francis D. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Henry Ward Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with him? A.—I do not think I have been acquainted with him to speak with him—on speaking acquaintanceship with him—more than two years.

Q.—How long? A.—Two years, probably.

Q.—Well, that would carry it back to 1873; do you recollect whether it was in that year that your speaking acquaintance commenced? A.—I think it was about that time, Sir.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you become acquainted?

Mr. Evarts—With Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—I think I met him at Mr. Moulton's house first.

Q.—Do you recollect the season of the year? A.—I do not.

Q.—Who else was there when you met him? A.—Well, I do not remember that, Sir, now.

Q.—Did you meet him there more than once? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How frequently? A.—Well, I saw him there before I was acquainted with him, I have seen him go in and come out.

Q.—How frequently? A.—I should say quite a number of times when I happened to be at Mr. Moulton's. I could not say.

Q.—What was the condition of Mr. Moulton at the time you met Mr. Beecher there?

Mr. Evarts—As to health?

Mr. Fullerton—As to health, I mean.

The Witness—I saw Mr. Beecher there once when Mr. Moulton was sick.

Q.—Do you refer to his sickness of the early part of the year 1871? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was in January, 1871.

Q.—Well, how frequently did you see him there during that sickness? A.—I do not re

member, but I do not think that I saw him there many times.

Q.—Had you seen him there prior to that sickness? A.—I do not think I had, Sir, but I don't remember; I did not know Mr. Beecher then very well. I knew him by sight.

Q.—Mr. Moulton went in the early part of 1871 South, didn't he, after that sickness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After his return from the South, did you meet him there? A.—Mr. Beecher?

Q.—Yes, Mr. Beecher. A.—I saw him there afterward; I do not know how soon. I saw him there afterward.

Q.—How soon after the sickness did you see Mr. Beecher there? A.—In July, 1871, I left the country, and was absent a year and a half. I don't remember whether I saw Mr. Beecher there many times or hardly at all after Mr. Moulton's sickness. I don't remember.

Q.—And before you left? A.—No, Sir; I did see him there before I left.

Q.—In Mr. Moulton's sick room? A.—I think I saw him there in the sick room; I think he passed in and out.

THE MEETING IN THE STREET.

Q.—Did you ever meet Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher in the street at any time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was on the last Fourth of July—on Sunday.

Q.—Of 1874? A.—Yes, Sir; the past year.

Q.—Where in the street did you meet them? A.—I met them on Montague terrace, where I live.

Q.—Were they walking together or standing together? A.—They were walking together, and they stopped.

Q.—You met them? You were going in one direction, and they were going in another? A.—I started to go from my house to visit a friend when I met them. They came around the corner of Remsen street to Montague terrace together.

Q.—And when they met you they stopped? A.—They crossed over to meet me, as I supposed, on the sidewalk of the next house.

Q.—Now, Mr. Robinson, relate, if you please, what occurred after you met and before you parted? A.—I exchanged salutations with Mr. Beecher and with Mr. Moulton, and as near as I can remember Mr. Moulton said to me that he had not seen me for some time. I said that I had been in the country for some time, but had returned the day before, and I think that he had been away before that, but that I do not remember very definitely. At any rate he said that he had not seen me for some time. I said that I had been visible, and he could have seen me if he had wanted to; and said he, "Did you think I didn't want to see you?" Said I, "You said that I didn't." Beecher said, said he, "Don't be too hard on my friend Moulton."

Q.—A little louder. A.—Mr. Beecher replied: "Don't be too hard on my friend Moulton." Said I: "No, Moulton is a good fellow." Said he: "Moulton is as good a friend as God ever raised up for a man." I think that was the expression, and that, "If it were not for him, I do not know that I would be alive now." That is all, except—that was all, except "good-by." I went along and they went along; they went their way and I went the other.

Q.—And that was on the 4th of July, 1874? A.—That was on the 4th of last July, I think. It was on Sunday—the 4th of July was on Sunday, wasn't it?

Q.—At what time of the day? A.—It was, I should think, some where between 1 and 3 o'clock; it was after I had had my dinner and was going out with a friend.

BEECHER'S ATTITUDE ON THE OCCASION.

Q.—What was the attitude of Mr. Beecher when he made use of the expression which you have given us? A.—I think he laid his hand upon Mr. Moulton's shoulder.

Q.—Now, at what particular moment did he lay his hand upon his shoulder with reference to what he said? A.—The expression in regard to his being his friend?

Q.—When he made use of that expression? A.—Yes, Sir—

Q.—He made—. A.—He put up his hand on Mr. Moulton's shoulder.

Q.—On Mr. Moulton's shoulder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it only on his shoulder? A.—I think that was all.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Q.—Mr. Robinson, how many days have you attended as witness in this court? A.—How many days have I been here as witness?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was here yesterday afternoon, day before yesterday morning, and about an hour and a half the day before that.

Q.—Yes; and last week and the week before? A.—I have not been here before, Sir.

[Mr. Evarts smiled.]

Mr. Fullerton—Do you deny that, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—Oh, no!

Mr. Fullerton—He has been here just exactly as many times as he has stated, and no more.

Mr. Evarts—I have no doubt he stated it correctly.

The Witness—I would not have come at all if I could have avoided it.

Mr. Evarts—No, I suppose not. Now, Sir, is Mr. Moulton or Mrs. Moulton any connection or relative of yours? A.—Mrs. Moulton is.

Q.—What connection? A.—She is a niece of mine.

Q.—Has your partnership with Mr. Moulton been lately dissolved? A.—It is not dissolved yet, Sir—the partnership of the firm; the warehouse business has been withdrawn from the firm; the leases terminated on the 1st of January, and I owning the property, and Mr. Woodruff owning others, we withdrew; the leases terminated, and we have withdrawn that part from the business of the firm.

Q.—It was dissolved, then, as of the 1st of January?

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach (together)—Oh! no.

Mr. Beach (singly)—It depends on when it was dissolved.

Q.—In respect to that part of the business? A.—Yes, Sir, the warehouse business.

Q.—Now, Sir, in what business did any connection still continue, and of what durability is any present connection? A.—The merchandise business is still continued.

Q.—Is the term fixed for the termination of that also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When does that terminate? A.—The 1st of March.

Q.—Wasn't it originally fixed to terminate on the 1st of February? A.—The 1st of this last February?

Q.—This present February? A.—Originally fix—?

Q.—Yes, originally; when you dissolved as to part, was not the connection that was retained originally fixed to dissolve on the 1st of February? A.—Not originally. The first dissolution that was fixed upon was fixed upon a year ago, last February, to take place if we could have arranged our business so that it could terminate then, on the 1st of May or June last.

Q.—Of last year? A.—Yes, Sir.

A.—Yes. Well I am not talking about that. Well— A.—No, Sir, but that is an answer to the original—

Q.—Well, now you did have a present termination of some part of your connection on the 1st of January? That you have stated. A.—It was—

Q.—Now, wasn't it a part of that arrangement, which terminated a part of your business relations on the 1st of January, that the whole of your business relations were to terminate on the 1st of February, the present February? A.—It was to terminate on last February.

Q.—This February? A.—There had been an arrangement that it should terminate then.

Q.—This present February? A.—Yes, Sir; but there had been an arrangement for January, too, and last August and September, but that was with reference to arranging all the business.

Q.—And now the arrangement is that it is to terminate wholly on the 1st of March? A.—The 1st of March, unless there is some reason for postponing it again, which there has been—

Q.—Unless it is changed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To terminate on the first of March? A.—There is a definite understanding that it shall terminate then.

THE TERMINATION OF THE CONNECTION POSTPONED AT MOULTON'S REQUEST.

Q.—Now, was it at Mr. Moulton's request that the full termination of your connection was postponed from the 1st of February to the 1st of March?

Mr. Beach—I do not see the importance or propriety of this, Sir.

The Court—Oh, I think we will take it.

The Witness—The question again, Mr. Evarts, if you please.

Q.—Was it at Mr. Moulton's request that the full termination of your connection as partners should be postponed from the 1st of February to the 1st of March? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it at his request that the full termination of your connection was not completed on the 1st of January, but that in part it was postponed to the 1st of February? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was from January to March.

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all, Mr. Robinson.

The Court—That is all, Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson, thus permitted, then retired from the stand.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM M. MARSTON BRAZIER.

William M. Marston Brazier, called as a witness for plaintiff, was then duly sworn, and examined by Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—Mr. Brazier, where do you reside? A.—No. 98 Livingston street.

Q.—In this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Forty years.

Q.—Do you know the parties to this action? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Henry Ward Beecher? A.—Ever since he came to Brooklyn.

Q.—Have you been on speaking terms with him during that period? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But familiar with him? A.—I have been introduced to him.

Q.—Have you met him often? A.—But once.

Q.—How? A.—But once.

Q.—Well, I mean in the street? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—So that you recognize him when you see him? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—And you were acquainted also with Mr. Tilton, I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew where his residence was in Livingston street, did you? A.—I passed there six times a day.

Q.—And you knew where he lived in Oxford street, before he moved to Livingston? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—I want to ask you whether you ever saw Mr. Beecher at Mr. Tilton's house in Livingston street? A.—I never was in Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—Very likely, Sir. It would not prevent you from answering my question, Sir. A.—I thought you meant whether I met him there.

Q.—No, Sir; whether you ever saw him there? A.—I have seen him on the stoop.

Q.—How frequently? A.—I have seen him enter and come out several times.

Q.—Give us some idea of the number of times, if you please? A.—I cannot do that, accurately.

Q.—Be as definite as you can? A.—Say four or five times.

Q.—And when did you see him go in and come out? A.—At different hours of the day.

AN EARLY VISIT BY BEECHER TO TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—How early and how late in the day? A.—I never recollect but once that ever made any impression on me, and that was early in the morning.

Q.—How early in the morning? A.—It is so long ago, Sir, I cannot fix the time.

Q.—Do it as near as you can, Mr. Brazier. A.—I can only tell you I was going a-fishing, and it struck me to be an unusual time for a gentleman to visit.

Q.—Well, give us some idea of the earliness of the hour? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—As near as you can get at it.

Mr. Beach—State as near as you can. A.—Well, it was after breakfast, or about breakfast time.

Mr. Fullerton—At what season of the year was it? A.—It was in the Fall.

Q.—Do you think it was after breakfast, Mr. Brazier? A.—I cannot be positive.

Q.—Can you say that it was not before breakfast? A.—I cannot.

Q.—In which direction were you going? A.—Toward Court street.

Q.—You were going fishing, you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With your yacht? A.—I was going toward my yacht.

Q.—Well, you were going fishing with your yacht? A.—I was going aboard of my yacht.

Q.—Yes; after you got aboard you were going fishing with your yacht? A.—Yes, Sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—At what time did you usually start to go fishing, Mr. Brazier? A.—I went all times of day and night.

Q.—When you started in the morning, what time did you start? A.—Two o'clock in the morning, sometimes.

Q.—Now, Mr. Brazier, I want you to tell the jury, as near as you can, at what hour of the morning you saw Mr. Beecher there. A.—I would do so with pleasure, Sir, if I knew the hour—if I could fix it.

Q.—As near as you can, is my language. A.—It was about breakfast time, I think, that morning, because the sun was up bright, and as he looked toward me it dazzled him—it fell in his eyes—so that he turned away—turned his head.

Q.—Where was he at the time you saw him? A.—Standing on the stoop.

Mr. Beach—He says it was about breakfast time.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Well, what do you mean by breakfast time? A.—I take breakfast at 6 o'clock in the Summer.

Q.—At what time did you take breakfast at the time you saw Mr. Beecher? A.—I could not state, Sir.

Q.—Well, as near as you can recollect? A.—I cannot recollect, Sir, for many reasons.

Q.—You are sure you had had your breakfast that morning? A.—I am not sure, Sir.

Q.—Then it may have been before breakfast? A.—I sometimes take my breakfast aboard the yacht.

Mr. Beach (*sotto voce*)—Ask him what his best impression is about it.

Mr. Fullerton—I am putting the very question. [To the Witness.] Give us your best impression as to the time you saw Mr. Beecher there on that stoop? A.—I would state the time, but I cannot recollect. I have tried my best to fix the hour, and I cannot do it.

Mr. Fullerton—I know, Mr. Brazier, you cannot do it. I understand that, because you told me so, and I take it for granted that it is so—

The Witness—I am under oath.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, Sir, and I have great respect for your—but tell me, according to your best impression, what was the hour? A.—I should think it was between 7 and 8 o'clock; that is my best recollection of it. It was early.

Q.—Can you give us, now, your best impression as to the season of the year when it was? A.—In the Fall, Sir.

Q.—Well, there are three months in the Fall season. Can you tell which month it was in? A.—I met Mr. Beecher so frequently in that location that it is beyond any man's memory to place it.

Q.—Very well. Now, how frequently did you meet him in that location? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—Give us some idea. A.—Fifty times.

Q.—During what period of time? A.—All the time that I lived there.

Q.—That was in Livingston street? A.—Well, somewhere in that neighborhood, either coming or going.

Q.—And where did he reside during that period? A.—I think on the Heights, where he does now.

Q.—How far from Livingston street? A.—It must be three-quarters of a mile.

Q.—Was he in the act of going in the house or coming out of the house? A.—He was standing on the stoop, Sir.

Q.—And did you pass by leaving him standing on the stoop? A.—Yes, Sir. I passed him standing on the stoop.

Q.—How near was he standing to the door? A.—I should think it was half way between the door and the edge of the stoop.

Q.—Looking out toward you or looking— A.—He appeared to turn just as I came up to him. The sun was in the east and I was going to the west.

Q.—And did he stand there until you passed by? A.—I think he did, Sir.

Q.—Did you talk with him? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you salute each other? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you a speaking acquaintance with him at that time? A.—No, Sir; I never spoke to him but once, and then I was introduced to him aboard the Fulton Ferry.

Q.—Since that time? A.—No, Sir, but once.

Q.—Well, was it since that time? A.—Oh, my! Yes, Sir; years after.

Q.—Did you before you got out of sight see where Mr. Beecher went? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you look around after you passed by? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Beecher there at any other time in the morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before or after the occasion which you have testified to? A.—Well, I have seen him there at different times throughout the day; that was the only day I ever took notice of him.

Q.—That is, you mean special notice, I presume? A.—Special notice.

Q.—Where did you see him at other times—on the stoop, or in the house? A.—I have seen him talking with Mr. Tilton at the gate?

Q.—Well, where else have you seen him? A.—In that neighborhood?

Q.—Going in or coming out? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen him several times coming out; most frequently in the street.

Q.—How? A.—Most frequently in the street.

Q.—Near the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him up on the stoop at any other time than you have named? A.—I have said four or five times.

Q.—On the stoop? A.—Either going in or coming out.

Q.—And how many times have you seen Mr. Tilton with him? A.—Only once.

Q.—And that was at the gate? A.—That was at the gate.

Q.—At what hours of the day did you see him going in or coming out? I don't speak now of the occasion when you have fixed the time. A.—I cannot recollect, Sir; different times.

Q.—When you were going fishing? A.—It might have been on some of those occasions.

Q.—Do you recollect of seeing him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At any other time, in the fore part of the day? No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see anything peculiar in his demeanor while he was there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you saw Mr. Beecher there at that early hour of the morning did you know whether Mr. Tilton was at home? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—You have no means of ascertaining that fact? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all with this witness.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. BRAZIER.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Brazier, how many days have you attended as a witness in this cause? A.—I have been here three days to-day; I have been very much annoyed in my business; I was detained from going to Washington.

Q.—To give this evidence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Brazier, how many years is it since the four times happened in which you saw Mr. Beecher going into or coming out of this house? A.—Several years, Sir; four or five years.

Q.—And what were those years that you have lived in Livingstone street? A.—From 1864 to the present time.

Q.—And in that period of time you have seen Mr. Beecher go in and come out of that house four times? A.—Four or five times.

Q.—And the only noticeable one of these visits was this one between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning? A.—As near as I can recollect it, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, I think you have been unable to confine the particulars of call to any nearer time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And the year—are you able to give that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It may have been any year between 1865 and 1870 we will say, may it not? A.—I don't think Mr. Tilton lived there when I first went there to live.

Q.—Well, any time between 1866 and 1870, it may have been? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But you can't fix it any nearer than that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, when were you first introduced to Mr. Beecher? A.—I cannot recollect, Sir; it was aboard a ferry-boat, and I forget even who introduced me.

Q.—Well, how many years back was it? A.—Well, I should think it was twelve or fifteen years ago.

Q.—Then you had not been introduced to him before that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And had no other acquaintance with him? Q.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you know whether Mr. Tilton was at home this morning? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether he was in town that morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Beecher went to see Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know anything about it, except it was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning when you saw him on the stoop? A.—I can't mention the time, Sir; I think it was about that time.

Q.—And it occurred to you it was rather an early hour for a call? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Beecher had come from Washington that morning, and had called to see Mr. Tilton upon that errand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know that? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Mr. Brazier.

Mr. Beach—Did you state the year in which this occurred, Mr. Brazier? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you say how long it was ago? A.—No, Sir; it may have been any year between 1866 and 1870.

The witness then left the stand.

THE COURT WILL NOT SIT ON MONDAY NEXT.

Judge Neilson—I wish to inquire of the counsel, in view of the health of the juror, whether we are to sit on Monday. What is the rule with regard to Washington's Birthday?

Mr. Beach—I suppose we will have to sit, Sir; but if it is at all necessary, on the part of the juror or anybody else, that we should have an adjournment, Sir, we shall make no objection.

Judge Neilson—That is what I should like to know. I inquired for information.

Mr. Evarts—Is not the 22d of February a legal holiday?

Judge Neilson—It is made so as to a commercial paper, but we have nothing to do with that. I think we had better send for the statute. (To a court officer)—Ask Mr. Knaebel, the Clerk of the court, for the statute relating to that subject.

Mr. Beach—The statute making it a holiday confines it entirely to a commercial paper, but I had a recollection that there was a general statute making it a legal holiday in the courts.

Judge Neilson—The statute says that the Clerk's office of this court must be closed on that day. I would like to learn how that is.

Mr. Evarts—I don't think, if your Honor please, that the counsel have any wish to sit on that day, or have any special reason to sit.

Judge Neilson—Then we can determine to-morrow from the way the juror feels.

Mr. Evarts—We will look at the statute and in the meantime satisfy ourselves.

Judge Neilson—Well.

ANOTHER LEGAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Beach—I now bring up the question, Sir, which your Honor suggested a while ago, to reserve action upon in regard to the admission of the balance of the interview, which was drawn out by the counsel for the defense, from Mr. Tilton between himself and his wife in regard to her appearance before the committee. I submit it to your Honor that, either we are entitled to call Mr. Tilton for the balance of that interview, or that the part which was stated should be stricken out.

Judge Neilson—That was the question reserved?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. If your Honor, upon reflection, has formed an opinion upon the subject, why we, of course, will abide by it.

Judge Neilson—I think the part taken should be stricken out; but the stenographer's attention will need to be called to the precise matter.

Mr. Beach—We did not move to strike that out. We moved to give the balance. We relied upon the ruling that they, having given a part of the interview, we are entitled to the whole of it.

Judge Neilson—I think it was upon your interrogatory, and the objection was that the learned counsel did not intervene soon enough to allow him to proceed with a certain point.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—It might have occurred without any intention on his part, or without any notion of consent. It might have occurred through inadvertence.

Mr. Beach—That idea would be inconsistent with the length of the interview given.

Mr. Evarts—There were only a dozen words given.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor does not strike out the evidence upon your own motion?

Judge Neilson—No; I had it before me on that alternative, either to retain it or strike it out.

Mr. Beach—It is not an alternative submitted to your Honor's discretion, and I don't understand them to make a motion to strike out. We do not. We insist upon giving the balance of the interview.

Judge Neilson—Some of you have changed your mind. It was before me on the alternative either to retain it or strike it out.

Mr. Beach—On argument I insisted upon two propositions: First, that they, having permitted us to give a part of the interview, we were entitled to the whole; and, secondly, that they must relieve themselves from the dilemma in which their passive concurrence to the evidence placed them by a motion to strike out. It is not that we were called upon to strike out, but they sit silent, Sir; they do not move to strike out. Therefore, I submit that we can go on with the witness, and finish his examination upon that point.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Judge Neilson—Here is the statute in regard to Washington's Birthday; hand it to the counsel, officer.

Mr. Beach—The statute is, Sir:

"The following days, the 1st of January, commonly called New Year's Day, &c., the 22d day of February, shall, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presentation for payment or acceptance of the producing or giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, may, after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. And when either of those days shall occur on Sunday the following Monday shall be deemed a public holiday. And any bill of exchange, bank-check, or promissory note made after the passage of this act made payable on such Sunday or Monday shall become payable the day following."

Mr. Evarts—Does that make it a legal holiday? That only relates to commercial matters.

Judge Neilson—There is a later statute passed in 1873, which provides that the office of the County Clerk, Register, and the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn shall be closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock P. M. Your hour is 4, but it is kept open every other day in the afternoon until 4 o'clock, except Sundays, the 1st day of January, commonly called New Year's Day, the 22d of February, the 30th day of May, known as Decoration Day, the 25th day of December, and any other day recommended by the Governor of the State or the President as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed and considered a public holiday for or any of the aforesaid purposes, so that the Clerk's office is closed on that day.

Mr. Evarts—I think that makes it a *dies non* in law, though I have no desire that it should be so treated.

A conversation then took place between the plaintiff's counsel for five minutes. The proceedings were then resumed as follows:

THE LEGAL ARGUMENT RESUMED.

Mr. Beach—Now, Sir, the question before your Honor arises in this way: Speaking of a report, I now come to a motion to strike out after your Honor ruled that the balance of the conversation should not be given. (Reading.)

"Mr. Fullerton—Why it is my suggestion. If they deprive us of the benefit of the whole conversation, that part already given in evidence should go out with it.

The Court—Mr. Evarts, do you make a motion to strike out?

Mr. Fullerton—I make that suggestion to the Court.

Mr. Evarts—Until you make a motion to strike out I won't discuss it.

Mr. Beach—Well, we do make a motion, Sir, your Honor ruling that we can go no further with the conversation, we move to strike out that which has been given."

Mr. Evarts—The conversation was disposed of, and my friends made their motion to strike out, and on that motion to strike out your Honor says—Mr. Beach says:

"I do not wish to detain the court, Sir, but I will present it to your Honor hereafter."

That is, authorities. Then he says:

"If your Honor will permit me, Sir, a moment, I think I can refer to authorities on the subject. I do not wish to detain the court, Sir, but I will present authorities to your Honor hereafter."

Then your Honor says:

"Well, you can proceed, Mr. Fullerton, reserving this until I can hear the counsel further on the subject."

Judge Neilson—That is on the point which might be struck out.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; your Honor will perceive that in the proposition to the court I used the language which Mr. Evarts has quoted—the whole subject as to the admissibility of the remainder of the interview between Mr. Tilton and his wife has been quoted as well as the question as being struck out.

Judge Neilson—That was the branch of it on which you wished further to argue.

Mr. Beach—The first branch of it, that is the admissibility of the whole conversation is this, and that was the argument which your Honor's kindness permitted me to present to you, to be reserved for consideration until to-day.

Judge Neilson—The mere question to strike out I need not reserve, that was plain enough, and that is the simplest way to dispose of it.

Mr. Beach—What I said to your Honor was:

"The issue between us, Sir, cannot be avoided by the gentleman. I say that he sat still while the witness detailed a very considerable part of a conversation between himself and his wife, and that it was the duty of that gentleman, if he intended to object to any part of that interview, to interpose the objection when the narrative on the part of the witness commenced, and that it is unjust and illegal to permit the half of that conversation to be given until it reaches the point so far satisfactory to the counsel upon the other side, and when they apprehend that the remaining portion of it will be unfavorable to their interest, then to shut the mouth of the witness, I say, is untimely and inadmissible; but if, under the ruling of your Honor, the objection is to be sustained that the whole conversation should be given—that it cannot be thus mangled and misrepresented in its true scope and effect to place the party who offers it in a disadvantageous position—If your Honor will permit me, Sir, a moment, I think I can refer to authorities upon the subject. I do not wish to detain the Court, Sir, but I will present it to your Honor hereafter."

"Now, your Honor suggested that it was possibly an inadvertence on the part of the counsel—an inattention to the progress of the examination—that caused him not to make an objection. But if your Honor will direct your attention for a moment to a part of the transaction, you will perceive that no such excuse as that could be given, and I submit no such excuse has been suggested by the counsel up to this time. Speaking of the two reports which were prepared by Mr. Tilton, proposed reports for the committee, the inquiry was by Mr. Fullerton:

"I limit my question to the proposed report for the committee in evidence: is that the short one or the long one? A.—The short one.

Q.—I want you to state under what circumstances the short report was prepared. A.—The circumstances were these: Mrs. Tilton came home one evening and informed me that she had been down—I beg pardon for not addressing the jury. Mrs. Tilton came home one evening at 10 o'clock and informed me—this was the 6th or 8th of July—informed me that she had been down to a committee of Plymouth Church. I asked her what it was she said to the committee, and she said it was a committee to inquire into my letter to Dr. Bacon and to do away with the scandal, and she said she had denied everything, blotted it all out."

It seems to me impossible that the gentleman could have been so far inattentive as not to have noticed before Mr. Tilton arrived at that point that he was detailing a conversation between himself and his wife: Then Mr. Evarts says:

"If your Honor please, the occasion of his preparing this report may, perhaps, justify an allusion to what passed between him and his wife as the basis of it; but that occasion does not give the right to detail conversations between himself and his wife."

And so the discussion went on, Sir, until we reached the point where your Honor reserved the question, and the whole question, in all its branches, for future consideration. Now, I insist, Sir, we have the right to give the remainder of the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—There can be no doubt that they have a right to give the conversation in evidence *per se;* that we admit—that we don't deny. I don't understand them to give in evidence a conversation between Mr. Tilton and his wife, but they have a right to, as an inducement, no doubt, whether something did not happen in that same sense, in which I endeavored to show by inducement this morning that this witness, Mr. Bell, had heard something. Your Honor ruled against me there and I think here that was a right ruling. The question is this:

"I want you to state under what circumstances the short report was prepared."

Now that was not the question I put to him.

"The circumstances were these: Mrs. Tilton came home one evening and informed me that she had been down—I beg pardon for not addressing the jury. Mrs. Tilton came home one evening about 10 o'clock and informed—that was the 6th or 8th of July—informed me that she had been down to a committee of Plymouth Church, and I asked what committee? She said a committee to inquire into my letter to Dr. Bacon to do away with the scandal, and she said she had denied everything—blotted it all out."

HE HAS NO RIGHT TO DETAIL THE CONVERSATION.

If your Honor please, the occasion of his preparing this report may perhaps justify the allusion to what passed between him and his wife as the basis of that; but that occasion does not give the right to detail conversations between himself and wife. Your Honor said so—said "I think so." Then they claimed that "the interruption should have come a little earlier," and take the position that "if any of it is stricken out, what has been taken in regard wholly to that interview should be stricken out." Your Honor then says, "Well, it fixes the occasion; that is the effect of it." And my learned friends go on discussing. "The report was based upon that fact," Mr. Fullerton says, and I say—

"That is all in evidence. That I have not objected to. I don't know, of course, what did pass between this gentleman and his wife afterward, only it is not a matter that by fixing an occasion by an introduction gives an opportunity to go on and give a conversation between them."

The Court then says: "I think not;" and I say, "I think it should go no further in respect to the conversation." You [the Court] say:

"I think he can say that, in consequence of what was said, he was led—it that was one of the circumstances that led him—to make the report."

Your Honor again says:

"I think he can say, in consequence of what was communicated to him he was led to the idea of making this report without giving the conversation; then you have it."

And your Honor finally says "Yes, Sir," in reply to Mr. Fullerton, "but we cannot take the conversation between them, in my judgment." I say:

"The substantive fact that she told him that she had been before the Council and denied all the charges is already in. That is sufficient foundation, it seems to me."

The Court—'You will agree with the counsel in that, I think.'

Mr. Fullerton, in a manner expressive of surprise, says, 'How, Sir?'

Judge Neilson—'The counsel says that the substantive fact that she had been before the Council and denied all the charges is already in. That covers the fact.'"

Mr. Fullerton then raises the question:

"We either want the whole or none; they cannot wait until a part of it is out and then object to the balance."

Your Honor then decides:

"You cannot take the conversation any further, Sir."

Mr. Fullerton then says:

"'Then, I suppose, it all goes out?' and you reply: 'Oh, no; I think it stands where it is. It appears now that she communicated the fact that she had been before the committee and denied all the charges.'"

Mr. Fullerton says:

"Yes; but I want what further she said. I want to show why she denied them, and the reasons that she gave for it."

And then they argue about it, and about the interruption occurring to this gentleman should have occurred then, and then your Honor says:

"It may be hard, but I think the objection must be sustained at the point where it was made."

Then Mr. Fullerton says:

"It is not a question of whether the objection should be sustained. The question is whether the whole conversation should go out, inasmuch as the balance of it—"

"Judge Neilson—There has been no motion to strike out, as yet."

Then Mr. Fullerton says:

"I make that suggestion to the Court now."

The Court—What are the words in the evidence?

Mr. Evarts—You have directed that the former conversation shall not be given, and if any attempt was to have been made to give the further conversation from the witness, it should have been made before the witness left the stand.

The Court—What are the words after the Bacon letter in that answer?

Mr. Evarts—I will read it, Sir; so that the only motion is, whether some of this answer shall be struck out.

Mr. Beach—I prefer to make my own motion, in my own form and in my own way.

Mr. Evarts—The difficulty is that the motion has been made and partly argued, and the further argument upon it reserved by your Honor's permission. That is the difficulty. We have to get rid of the motion to strike out. The other motion was not reserved, and it was decided that they should not give any further communications.

Mr. Beach—I beg your Honor to hear me on that proposition before you decide it.

The Court—What are the words in that answer after the Bacon letter—the words at the close of it?

Mr. Beach, (reading:)

"Mrs. Tilton came home one evening and informed me that she had been down—I beg pardon for not addressing the jury—Mrs. Tilton came home one evening about 10 o'clock and informed me—this was the 6th or 8th of July—informed me that she had been down to the Committee of Plymouth Church, and I asked what committee? She said a committee to inquire into my letter to Dr. Bacon—"

The Court—I thought afterward—my impression is if they wished to be heard—my impression is, all after the allusion to Dr. Bacon should be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—I will read these words. She said "she denied everything—blotted it all out."

The Court—If we receive that, we ought to have more.

Mr. Evarts—You have decided that question already, just as it was put, and objection was readily made on that point, and you then entertained a motion to strike out the whole.

The Court—I am afraid that if any is stricken out it must occur after the word "Bacon."

Mr. Evarts—It is not for me to say how you will rule on the subject; the motion is to strike.

Mr. Beach—I do not make any such motion.

Mr. Evarts—Then there is no motion reserved, and there certainly is no motion reserved under your Honor's ruling on the evidence, with that exception, and if the motion is not insisted upon there is no use in wasting the time of the court by argument.

Mr. Beach—I must say that I am gratified to learn that the gentleman is getting a little careful about the time of the court. You did at one time, Sir, in the course of the discussion, decide that question; afterward you indulged me so far, permitted me to submit a short argument to your Honor in substance asking you to review that decision.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—I did not so understand you.

The Court—I also gave you permission, for it is very clearly in my mind now, I gave you permission to bring in authorities upon that particular question.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Your right being to state part of the conversation given.

Mr. Beach—I hope you did not give me permission to look up authorities on a motion to strike out.

The Court—No.

Mr. Beach—I think not.

Mr. Evarts—I don't see why; it was the only motion pending and to be argued.

MR. BEACH CONTINUES TO ARGUE IN FAVOR OF HIS MOTION.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman may make that assertion as often as he pleases; the record is here, and the last words I said to your Honor before you granted me the opportunity of presenting authorities were said by myself, and they express themselves, however awkward. I read a portion, Sir, and I will read the balance:

"I say it is untimely and inadmissible; but if, under the ruling of your Honor, the objection is to be sustained, that the whole conversation should be given, that it cannot be thus mangled and misrepresented in its true scope and effect to place the party who offers it in a disadvantageous position—If your Honor will permit me, Sir, a moment, I think I can refer to authorities upon the subject. I don't wish to detain the court, Sir, but I will present it to your Honor hereafter."

That is upon that subject of interrupting the conversation at that stage of its development.

Mr. Evarts—It is in the motion to strike out.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it is not in the motion to strike out.

The Court—The incident is one of those where the Judge, if I may understand him right, acts on his first impression and announces that impression, and yet is willing to be corrected and hear the authorities cited by counsel.

Mr. Beach—I suppose so, Sir. Perhaps it was impertinent in me to reconsider the matter, the discussion being made; but your Honor indulged me in doing so, and permitted me to consider it.

The Court—I think it is your duty to correct me when I fall into an error, and that is what you are there for.

Mr. Evarts—The difficulty is with what the record shows. I understood that this matter had been finally disposed of unless they moved to strike out, but that as to the question of introducing further evidence it was ended. That drove them to the necessity and the alternative either to let the matter rest or to get out of the difficulty by gathering their authorities and moving to strike out.

The Court—I don't think I so understood.

Mr. Evarts—And as part of that, that they wanted it all or none.

The Court—They claimed it should be all in.

Mr. Evarts—That your Honor has disposed of finally.

The Court—I am still willing to hear them on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—And when their authorities were prepared, they intended to move to strike out.

Mr. Beach—The counsel insists on chopping in two the course of ruling on the part of your Honor upon this subject, just as he does on chopping in two these conversations. He does not consider the last proceedings on that topic, in which your Honor reserves this primary and first question, and to show to your Honor that you have certainly a different view of the question opening before you when Mr. Tilton's examination was closed apparently, and he was about leaving the stand, you then suggested that there was a question reserved and to be decided in regard to the evidence of Mr. Tilton. If it was a mere motion to strike out, we did not want Mr. Tilton any more on the stand; but the motion was apparent on the suggestion of the Court—the motion was as to the propriety of our proceeding to give this evidence.

The Court—So I understood. Look at the words in the answer after the word "Bacon."

Mr. Beach—How, Sir?

The Court—Look at the words in the answer after the word "Bacon."

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor understands there was a reservation of the right to examine Mr. Tilton; was not that it?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; we said we would call Mr. Tilton on that point, at your suggestion.

The Court—Look at the words following the Bacon letter, and see what follows.

Mr. Beach—There are so many talking in my ears here all at once that I cannot hear.

The Court—Read the last line or two.

Mr. Beach—At the close of Mr. Tilton's answer.

The Court—Yes, after the words "Bacon letter." I think, if the answer stands, the rest should be stricken out.

Mr. Beach—Read the answer down to the words "Bacon letter," as twice given above.

The Court—I think the rest should be stricken out; that relieves you; that qualifies the position.

Mr. Beach—I don't move to strike it out, especially I don't move to strike out a part of it; I am not moving to strike out, your Honor. I am asking you to permit me to give the balance of this conversation.

The Court—I understand that.

Mr. Evarts—That question has not been reserved; it was finally disposed of when he was on the stand.

Mr. Beach—You have been three or four times overruled on what you assert, and that is enough for me.

The Court—That settles that much it these words are stricken out.

Mr. Beach—Do you mean to strike out these words, Sir?

The Court—I do mean to strike them out.

Mr. Beach—Then I move to strike out the whole or retain the whole.

The Court—If you do I will strike out a part of it.

Mr. Beach—I hope your Honor will not do that; if we want a part we want the whole of it.

Mr. Beach, (reading;)

"I want you to state under what circumstances that short report was prepared. A.—The circumstances were these: Mrs. Tilton came home one evening and informed me that she had been down—I beg pardon for not addressing the jury—Mrs. Tilton came home one evening about 10 o'clock and informed me—this was the 6th or 8th of July—informed me that she had been down to a committee of Plymouth Church, and I asked what committee; she said a committee to inquire into my letter to Dr. Bacon."

The Court—Stop at that point. That being retained, what follows becomes sensible. Inquiry is made whether that was the first time he learned there was a committee at all. Strike that out and still it leaves what remains of the answers to the other interrogatories—

Mr. Beach—But still the question comes up whether the gentleman should give what was anterior to that in the conversation and then stopped at a point where so much of the conversation had been given outside of Dr. Bacon.

The Court—My trouble is that I can't persuade myself that conversations with Mrs. Tilton ought to be received.

Mr. Beach—Then the whole of it ought to be in or not.

The Court—See the effect of it on the subsequent evidence.

Mr. Beach—How, Sir?

The Court—See the effect of it on the subsequent evidence; it would throw it into confusion.

Mr. Beach—I think not.

The Court—Part of that retained; I think the rest is intelligible.

Mr. Beach—There is no subsequent evidence having relation to this. We can go on, and we have another subject.

The Court—The witness, when he learned there was a committee, he says that was the first he learned of it.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir.

The Court—You go on with your interrogatories as to when he learned it, and he said he had not learned it until—

Mr. Beach—Your Honor is mistaken in that, Sir, we certainly did not ask it; that is another branch of the examination and not connected with this at all. The precise point presented to your Honor is this, whether these gentlemen, having permitted us to give so much of the conversation without objection, can interrupt us at the point which they desire, and shut out the balance.

The Court—If it were not a conversation between husband and wife I should adopt your rule; but it imposes a restraint which is very serious.

Mr. Beach—Conversations between Mr. Tilton and his wife have been given over and over again.

Mr. Evarts—I don't understand it so.

The Court—You take your election at your leisure; strike out your entire answer, or strike out that part which follows Dr. Bacon.

Mr. Beach—I hope you will not assume to strike out evidence which we have given when we don't make a motion to strike it out, and the other party does not make a motion to strike it out.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Evarts—There was no motion to strike out. The motion to strike out was the motion which was pending.

Mr. Beach—I am pending yet, Sir.

The Court—I don't like this last part of the answer; if you do not think it is material, let it go over.

Mr. Beach—I would prefer the answer to stand as it is.

The Court—Then let it stand.

Mr. Beach—Does your Honor think we are not at liberty to give the balance of this conversation?

The Court—I am obliged to, Sir; I have considered it a good deal.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Friday, Feb. 19, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 119, 127, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Kessler vs. Winkens.	136—Wood vs. Bell et al.
15—Eberspacker vs. Winkens.	154—Macgregor vs. Williams et al.
28—Greene vs. Niagara Ins. Co.	193—Sticknoth vs. Sticknoth.
29—Coffin vs. Coke et al.	201—Matter of Goodwin.
30—Chapin vs. Dobson.	208—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.
82—Heatherton vs. Hastings.	211—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. McCunn.
93—Vose vs. Mil. & St. P. R. R. Co. et al.	232—Vail et al. vs. McCunn.
99—Clark, Receiver, vs. Cronkright.	234—Matter of Corbett.
105—Riley vs. Collins.	235—Studwell et al. vs. Bliss.
135—Kelly vs. Maythan.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact	Nos.
123—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.	173—Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al.
169—Nash vs. Kemp.	205—Bruner vs. Meigs, Jr., et al.
54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.	206—De Wolf vs. Owen.
174—Riggs et al. vs. Purssell et al.	207—Tilley vs. Conn. Life Ins. Co.
330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al.	208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
179—Brody vs. Brody.	209—McLean, Ex'r, vs. McLean et al.
99—Harte vs. De Witt.	210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.
190—Schuster vs. Hudson et al.	211—Culkin vs. Kuhne et al.
193—Goelet et al. vs. Daly et al.	212—Odivine vs. Honycombe.
194—Same vs. Same.	213—Reynolds vs. Crandall.
195—Same vs. Same.	214—Howard vs. Crandell, Ex'r.
199—Simpson vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.	215—Pitt vs. Vance.
203—Conner, Sheriff, vs. G. R. C. & I. Co. et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2262—Waddell vs. Kenyon et al.	2018—Taylor vs. N. Y. Midland R. R. Co.
1990—Rees vs. Stout.	1470—Security Bank vs. Smith.
1528—Imp. and Trad. B'k vs. Adler et al.	1170—Noakes vs. Brown.
2012—Woods vs. Bell et al.	2326—Jaffray et al. vs. Brown, impleaded.
2156—Klous vs. Wetmore.	1768—Atwill vs. Pell.
2176—Rhinelander vs. Dixon.	1634—Kobbe et al. vs. Schwab, impleaded.
1840—Rockwell vs. Grant et al.	2322—Security Bank vs. Moore et al.
1466—Gibbs vs. Webber.	2060—Day vs. Blosson.
2318—Oakley et al. vs. Lechler et al.	1760—Sorehand vs. Collins et al.
2054—Royce vs. Hudson.	1790—Jasetzski vs. Mossler.
2128—Cassidy et al., Trustee, &c., vs. Schedal et al.	2258—Davis, Assignee, &c., vs. Rea.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2335—Phenix Nat. Bank vs. Ross.	1813—Klein et al. vs. Kennedy et al.
1649—Architectural Iron Works vs. Kurtz.	2225—Paton et al. vs. Carll et al.
2081—Vagt et al. vs. Levy.	1687—Ward vs. Baron.
2055—Elliott vs. Smith et al., Executors, &c.	2281—Smith vs. N. Y., B. & M. R. R. Co. et al.
2051—Burbank vs. Marshall et al.	1955—Craney vs. Skinner et al.
2303—Garbe vs. Richter.	2309—Stone et al. vs. Bell et al.
1875—McLane et al. vs. Schwarzwaelder et al.	2323—Mallett vs. Wardrop et al.
1525—Farley et al. vs. The Produce Bank.	2311—Young vs. Gardner.
1697½—Steinhardt et al. vs. Raynor.	2305—Graham vs Branerd.
2165—Fliess et al. vs. Tyler.	2263—Rotholz et al. vs. Ayres.
2167—Bellows et al. vs. Tyler.	2095—Hart vs. Scheider.
2045—Reitmeyer vs. Rosenbaum et al.	2261—Davis, Assignee, &c., vs. Benthuysen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
557—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, President, &c.	923—Jones, Treasurer, vs. Hudson et al.
875—Pirro vs. Haberle.	925—Bird vs. Austin et al.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.	927—Peugnet vs. Lord.
739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.	929—Bamburger et al. vs. Fox et al.
901—Hanks vs. Stevenson, Jr.	931—Stebbins vs. French.
911—Halliday, Adm'r, &c., vs. Watson et al.	933—London vs. Bamburger.
921—Kech et al. vs. Knobloch.	937—Pottier & Stymus Mfg. Co. vs. Lawrence.
	939—Astie vs. Nordlinger.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Storrs vs. Bartley.	62— ——— vs. ———
1—Johnston vs. Johnston.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on. No. 55—Haask vs. Haask.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
912½—Weiss vs. Homberg	1112—Mifford vs. N. A. Life Ins. Co.
1078—Repplier vs. Barter et al.	1116—Allaire vs. Oddie et al
986—Madan vs. Sheward, Jr., et al.	1118—Devlin vs. Cummings, impleaded.
1102—Van Veen vs. Nat. Steam-ship Co. (limited, Liverpool.)	1120—Harlem Bank vs. Applegate.
1104—Krausch vs. Pland.	1124—Quillerat et al. vs. Haas.
1106—Towle vs. Ludicker.	1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
1108—Simpson vs. Feeley.	1130—Jamellon vs. Waterbury, et al.
1110—Mason vs. Decker.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

One Hour Causes—Peremptory. Nos.	Nos.
2227—Berdell vs. Berdell.	2009—Curtis vs. N. Y. Silk Mfg. Co.
2208—Johnson vs. Harris.	2163—Robinson vs. Sanders.
1999—Home Ins. Co. vs. Drydee.	1891—Kaufman vs. Spyer.
2226—Atkins vs. Seaver.	2298—Strouse vs. Leacock.
2151—Laemmer vs. Gorsch.	2254—Baldwin vs. Burr.
	2008—Fraser vs. Samuels.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. One Hour Causes.	Nos.
2048—Bernstein vs. Morris.	......—Freedman vs. Stewart et al.
2420—Gallaudet vs. Bradbury.	2304—Holden vs. Leland.
2336—McCollough et al. vs. Murphy.	2210—Johnson vs. Donnelly.
2422—Wait vs. Stewart.	2394—Damery vs. Stephenson.
1837—Hart vs. Johnston et al.	2265—Davis et al. vs. Van Buren, executor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1100—Nat. Wood Manf'g Co. vs. Viele.	1285—Marthaler vs. Frey et al.
1457—Fitzpatrick vs. Anderson.	1787—Mayer et al. vs. Rosenthal.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.	444—Remmertz vs. Donnelly.
990—Boyd vs. Seger.	1490—Brach vs. Brach.
1368—Tibbetts vs. McCarthy.	1599—Stutts vs. Harrison.
2750—Damseaux vs. Clark.	971—Eybs vs. Joseph.
1143—Murphy vs. O'Connell.	1382—Harrison vs. Mirick.
	4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1480—Romaine vs. Sniffin.	1637—McNally vs. McNulty et al.
1586—Mulchinock vs. Magill.	1639—Oackey et al. vs. Anderson.
1622—Bonynge vs. Saunders.	1640—Crow vs. Scott.
1623—Same vs. Same.	1641—Briggs vs. Avery.
1627—Francis vs. Zurn.	1647—Washburn & Moen Manuf. Co. vs. Amos.
1182—George et al. vs. Banks.	1649—Garrison vs. Tallman.
1633—Keogh vs. Levenson et al.	1190—Hary vs. Debohen.
1636—McSwigan vs. Martin et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2638—Pierce vs. Hernstein et al.	2350—Ætna National Bank vs. Levy.
2962—Chamberlin et al. vs. Bremer.	2616—Toope et al. vs. Honchin.
648—Macgregor vs. Dolan.	2627—Levy vs. Heitner.
1320—Bement et al. vs. Ahern.	2594—Perry et al. vs. McMurray.
1447—Strasburger et al. vs. Elkan et al.	2853—Fuller et al. vs. Ellis.
2356—McEntyre vs. Lynch.	2935—Wright vs. Solomon et al.
2865—Devoe et al. vs. La Cour.	2902—Junker et al. vs. Koenigsberg.
——Schildwachter vs. Pierson.	2903—Toole vs. Koenigsberg.
1548—Drepe vs. Harriott et al.	2904—Durr et al. vs. Andres, impleaded.
1550—Brady vs. Smith	3035—Salomon et al. vs. Gonzalez.
1836—Berser, Jr., et al. vs. Brady.	3072—Burbank et al. vs. Kleckner et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Cornelius O'Brien, burglary.	James Smith, grand larceny.
William Martin, burglary.	Patrick Kelly and James Smith, grand larceny.
John Oxford and John Moran, burglary.	Henry Wells and Elizabeth Wells, grand larceny.
Hugh Campbell, felonious assault and battery.	Edward K. Walsh and Thomas Moran, grand larceny.
Thomas Maher, felonious assault and battery.	Hugh Farrell, petit larceny.
James Donnelly, felonious assault and battery.	Bridget Ryan and Thomas Ryan, violation of the Excise laws.
John Moran and Peter Doyle, felonious assault and battery.	
John Kelly, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Hanover Fire and Marine Insurance Company; Kelly vs. Waterbury; in the matter of Dickie; orders granted.

In the matter of Day; memorandum.

In the matter of Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works; Birdsall vs. Taylor; motions granted.

McGowan vs. Clark; party must be examined.

Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied, without costs.

Butler vs. Wehle; order granted staying proceedings.

Randolph vs. Williams; motion denied.

Shwing vs. Osgood; notice of settlement when blanks are filled will be signed.

Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.; allowance of five per cent.

By Judge Lawrence.

Stein vs. Winters; motion to change place of trial is denied, with $10 costs.

Baxter vs. Missouri and Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. The examination of Mr. Meyer must be proceeded with on Friday, the 19th inst., 11 A. M., at the Chambers of this court.

Henry vs. Nussbaum; memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

House of Mercy, New-York, vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff.

Uhlmann vs. Hass et al.; judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale.

Weil vs. Martin; judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Young vs. Laughlin et al.; allowance of $150 granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Zimmerman et al. vs. The National Steam-ship Company; order for commission granted.

Frye vs. Roe et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Speir.

Bennett vs. Dever; findings settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—In the Court of Appeals to-day:

Nos. 80 and 81.—John Rohrbach, respondent, vs. the Germania Fire Insurance Company, appellant; and the same vs. the Ætna Insurance Company, argument resumed and concluded.

No. 128.—Catharine E. Heard et al., appellants, vs. the City of Brooklyn, respondents, argued by D. D. Lord, of counsel for appellants, and submitted for respondents.

No. 117.—Enos Richardson, respondent, vs. Adam Kropp et al., appellants, argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by G. W. Parsons, for respondents.

No. 87.—The First National Bank of New-Berlin, respondents, vs. Cornelius A. Church, et. al., appellants; argued by J. E. Dewey, of counsel for appellants, and by W. F. Jenks, for respondents.

No. 118.—Loftus Wood, appellant, vs. Alfred C. Squeeres, respondent; submitted.

No. 40.—The People, &c., ex rel. Stemmler, respondents, vs. Joseph McGuire, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by Nelson J. Waterbury for respondents; case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Friday, Feb. 19, 1875.

THE MURDERER SHARKEY.

If any proof were needed of the presence of the escaped murderer William J. Sharkey in Havana, that proof is in the hands of a gentleman of this City, in the shape of a photograph recently taken of the new statue of Queen Isabella on the Prado at Havana. While the artist was adjusting his instrument Sharkey coolly placed a camp-stool just in front of the statue's pedestal, and his *fac simile* appears on the photograph. There is no mistaking his identity. With the aid of a good glass the features are remarkably distinct. His is the only living figure that appears in the photograph. After the photographing had been finished Sharkey strode coolly forward to the group of persons who had been watching the artist and airily exclaimed, "—— ——, me and the Queen had our likenesses taken together."

Henry Davies, the detective who took Garcia to Havana, the man who was kidnapped by order of the Spanish Consul on suspicion of having stolen a portion of the Murillo from the Seville Cathedral, is reported to be constantly in Sharkey's company. They eat and drink together, and have become apparently inseparable. It is supposed that Davies is endeavoring to entrap Dunn's murderer on board some vessel bound to this country; and, as no extradition treaty exists between here and Havana, and no open reward has been offered for Sharkey's capture, it is thought that Davies has private assurances from the authorities here that his enterprise will not be without profit. Sharkey, however, is wary except when intoxicated, a condition which is said to be becoming more frequent with him daily, and he carries an immense knife with which, he has openly threatened, he will "cut the heart out of any man who attempts to lay a hand upon him." It is believed that Sharkey effected his escape to Havana by a vessel from New-Bedford to the Isle of Pines and thence to a point on the Cuban coast, where he received a passport as an American citizen.

A THIEF WHO WAS AFFLICTED WITH "EMOTIONAL INSANITY."

Bartholomew McCarthy, a villainous-looking laborer, of Boston, was placed on trial in General Sessions yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon and case of carpenter's saws, the property of Augustus Moore, a Brooklyn truckman. Moore left his horse and wagon in South street while he went on one of the piers, and on returning found that his property had been stolen. The property was subsequently found in the possession of McCarthy. The prisoner's counsel advanced the defense of "emotional insanity," notwithstanding the fact that the physician at the Tombs had examined McCarthy and pronounced him not insane. McCarthy took the stand, and said that he knew nothing whatever of the alleged larceny. When asked by District Attorney Nolan why he had stolen Moore's horse and wagon, McCarthy said that if he did steal the property he must have done so in obedience to "the voice which spoke to him." The prisoner then went on to tell in a low tone of the many commands addressed to him by this mysterious "voice," the power of which he was unable to withstand. If this "voice" commanded him to kill himself, he said he should endeavor to do so, and had, in fact, once made an attempt on his life in obedience to the unseen power which urged him on. The prisoner also stated that he had been an inmate of the lunatic asylums at Taunton and Boston, Mass., and had only been discharged from the latter institution some seven months. The jury disregarded McCarthy's plea of "emotional insanity" and found him guilty of the offense charged. The Recorder sent the prisoner to Sing Sing for four years.

THE TEMPLE DEDICATION.

In pursuance of a call issued by Very Eminent Sir Knight Charles Roome, Deputy Grand Commander of Knights Templar of this State, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Directors' room of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, composed of the Eminent Commanders of various commanderies of the City and State, for the purpose of making such arrangements as are necessary on the part of the Knights Templar in connection with the Temple dedication in June next. Sir Knight Roome presided at the meeting, and representatives from some twenty-five commanderies were present. It was determined after some debate that the Knights would join in the general dedication exercises on the 2d day of June, and not have a special Templar day, as has been the case in some other cities, on a similar celebration. The following were appointed an Executive Committee to make all the arrangements necessary for the occasion: R. E. Gen. Henry Clay Preston, Chairman; E. Commander Fleming, of Columbian Commandery, No. 1; E. Commander Heineman, of Clinton, No. 14; E. Commander Bradley, of St. Elmo, No. 57; E. Commander Gugel, Jr., of Ivanhoe, No. 36; E. Commander Smith, of Morton, No. 4; E. Commander Blanck, of Manhattan, No. 31.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OFF THE LINE—THE DODGER.—Mr. J. L. Toole.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WEALTH AND CRIME.—Mr. A. H. Sheldon, Theodore Loyal.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

DE GARMO HALL.—AMATEUR CONCERT in aid of St. John's Guild.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

The Revenue bill was again discussed in the Committee of the Whole yesterday, and the indications were strong that the bill will pass. Numerous changes were proposed by the opponents of the bill, but none of them were carried. The opposition to the tax on whisky was marked by a good deal of bitterness, and some charges of sectional favoritism were made by Western Representatives, for which we cannot see that there is the least foundation, and which were, to say the least, exceedingly ill-judged. The Committee of Ways and Means proposed several modifications which were adopted, one of which makes the purchaser responsible for the tax on spirits and tobacco delivered on contracts made before the 10th of February. The repeal of the match tax was struck out.

The Democrats have had practical control of the Government of this City and State for about seven weeks, and already they are squabbling among themselves with a degree of vigor and acrimony which imparts a new element of liveliness to current politics. During the last two days, Democrats have called each other very hard names on the floor of the Assembly. The Speaker has cracked the Tammany whip over the heads of rural Democrats with considerable effect, and has branded as "recreants," "apostates," and other pleasant names all who failed to agree with him in thinking the Costigan bill a model piece of Democratic legislation. Some of the rebellious rural Democrats have had the courage to resent the rather arrogant dictation of Mr. MCGUIRE, and that gentleman's weekly pilgrimage to the shrine of KELLY has evidently not strengthened his hold over the better class of Democratic legislators.

The Costigan bill involves something like an insult to the Governor, and its passage in the Assembly is a direct challenge to him to withdraw from the position he has taken up in regard to the accountability of local officers to the State. The Senate may or may not save the Governor from the responsibility of directly facing the issue thrust upon him by the baser and more powerful elements of his party. It is well known that his influence has been brought to bear upon the Assembly to defeat this bill, and its passage is obviously a victory for his opponents. The Governor cannot withdraw from this contest without either impairing his influence with the party or his hold over the good opinion of the public. His choice will be awaited with some interest.

If the Governor has been beaten in the struggle over the Costigan bill, he certainly has his revenge in the unmerciful drubbing which he has been able to administer to Mr. WICKHAM on the subject of the use and abuse of the Mayor's power of removal. The order of events in this quarrel between the local and State Executives is as follows: On Feb. 4 a messenger from Mayor WICKHAM placed in the hands of Gov. TILDEN certain papers which were found to be the Mayor's certificate of, and reasons for, the removal of the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners. The "reasons" were of a very general, and, in some cases, exceedingly vague character, and were accompanied neither by specifications of the original charges nor by the answers of the parties accused. The Governor immediately replied to the Mayor, pointing out the want of materials to enable him to intelligently approve or disapprove of the removals contemplated. After about a week's delay, employed apparently in taking the advice of "able counsel," the Mayor sent a very elaborate statement of his reasons for refusing to furnish the Governor with "all the allegations of the parties, the proofs, if any, taken, and documents which throw light on the case." "Misunderstandings," says Mr. WICKHAM, "are not likely to occur between us," but considerations drawn from the dignity of his office, the weight of his responsibilities, and a good many other sources not particularly obvious to the general reader, prevent him from complying with the request of the Governor. In one of the most pungent and vigorous official papers which we have recently seen, the Governor makes very short work of Mr. WICKHAM'S theories of constitutional law and public duty, and closes by intimating that, if neither official courtesy nor a sense of his official obligations will impel the Mayor to give the information required, he [Gov. TILDEN] will take measures to secure it by independent investigation.

Contrary to general expectation, the House passed the bill to improve the mouths of the Mississippi yesterday, without discussion. The plan involved in this bill is that of Capt. EADS, and is known as the jetty system. Applying this to the South-west Pass, the contractor is allowed twenty months in which to secure a depth of twenty feet of water. If he fails in that, the contract lapses. He must also get an additional depth of two feet each year thereafter, or the work passes into the hands of the Government to be finished by the War Department. These terms are complicated, and even the payments are to be made in a curious manner. Eight million dollars is to be paid in installments, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum is to be paid for each thirty feet of depth maintained after twenty years have elapsed. Taken altogether, the contract is a singular one.

Debates in the French Assembly on the constitutional bills will be resumed to-day, if the members are in good temper, and the Government does not see fit to undertake fresh interference. The Committee of Thirty has not shown any indication of despair at its difficult task, but is likely to find its bills overwhelmed by numerous new projects of law, which will be presented by all the parties desirous of making the formation of the Senate a stepping-stone to power. The Imperialists will doubtless be conspicuous among those who present new schemes for constitutional government. It is announced that the Prince Imperial will hereafter direct the Bonapartist policy; and, as M. ROUHER represents the Prince, and supplies him with all the knowledge of politics which he possesses, we may expect to see the skillful ex-Minister once more prominent in the Assembly controversies. The latest dispatches bring the report that the Right and Left Centres have agreed on a new bill for the organization of a Senate.

Mr. DISRAELI succeeded, yesterday, in the English House of Commons, in securing the adoption of a resolution declaring JOHN MITCHEL ineligible to Parliament on the ground that he is a convicted felon. The resolution at first met with much opposition, and the Marquis of HARTINGTON moved a reference of the whole matter to a select committee; but this motion was ridiculed by DISRAELI and others, and was lost. The "Home Rulers" took an active part in the debate as to the legality of the election, and one of them was indiscreet enough to declare himself responsible for MITCHEL'S escape. A motion for a new election was adopted without a division.

THE LOUISIANA DEBATE.

Yesterday, at 4:45 in the afternoon, after a continuous session of nearly twenty-nine hours, the United States Senate adjourned, having laid the motion to seat PINCHBACK on the table. The affirmative vote by which the matter was thus disposed of included many prominent Republicans—Mr. CONKLING, the MORRILLS, Mr. EDMUNDS, and others—with the Democrats. It is conclusive of PINCHBACK'S claim, which can never be revived with any better prospect than it recently had. It is now almost certain, also, that the Senate will not pass any direct or indirect judgment on the Louisiana question. It certainly will not, unless some proposition shall come from the House, based on the report of the Hoar Investigating Committee, and that is, we fear, improbable.

In a final appeal made by Mr. MORTON yesterday, the Senate was distinctly informed that the proposition to seat PINCHBACK on his *primâ facie* claim was intended as an indirect indorsement of the Kellogg Government. The House and the President having recognized that Government, the acceptance of this proposition by the Senate would have made the recognition complete. This action the Senate refused to take. Some of the Republican Senators who joined in the refusal are opposed decidedly to any recognition of KELLOGG. Others do not care to commit themselves. Others are willing to postpone the question rather than to run the risk of an extra session. So far as PINCHBACK himself is concerned, no one can reasonably regret the decision. He is unfit for the Senate. His presence there would be a disgrace to the body and to the country. But we need hardly say that the fact that the rejection of his claim places one more obstacle in the way of settling the Louisiana question is, in our opinion, a very unfortunate one. The adjournment of Congress without reaching a conclusion in this matter leaves it precisely where it is now, and that is a situation much to be deplored.

The debate in the Senate, which is now probably permanently closed, has been a very remarkable one. It began upon a proposition of Senator CONKLING to amend a request proposed by Mr. THURMAN for information concerning the affair of the 4th of January. This request was finally voted and promptly complied with. Then the debate proceeded on a resolution of Mr. SCHURZ instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any action were necessary to secure the right of self-government to the people of Louisiana. When this was laid aside, the debate still went on in connection with the report in favor of seating PINCHBACK. The discussion has taken a wide range, and has been rather political than practical. The Democrats have made it the occasion for a series of elaborate attacks on the Administration, and the Republicans, driven to defense, have replied by charging the Democrats with responsibility for the disorders of the South, to which the Democrats have responded by denying the existence of the disorders. In the course of this incessant crimination and recrimination, we have failed to discover any definite suggestion how to secure the end which both parties profess to desire—the pacification of those parts of the South which are notably disturbed.

The only source from which we can now hope for such suggestion in any form that will be likely to be received with respect is the House Committee, of which Mr. HOAR is Chairman. The report of this committee is now in course of preparation, and may receive attention before the adjournment. In the meantime, the members of the committee are very wisely using every exertion that they can make, with propriety, to secure an arrangement that will dispense with any further action, either by Congress or by the Executive. If the committee can complete any such settlement of the case, they will deserve the gratitude of the entire community, and they will render a particular service to the people of Louisiana. So long as the affairs of that State enter as largely as they have lately done into the general political discussions of the country, they offer peculiar temptations to demagogues to keep open the springs of violence and dissension there. And in our judgment nothing can be more clear than that any permanent adjustment of the troubles in Louisiana, as well as of those in other States, must come from within. The interposition of the National Government may at times be necessary, and not to be honorably avoided. It may even be of the highest value to the people of the State themselves. But it can only be useful as a temporary expedient, to check for the moment excessive disorders, and to give an opportunity to set in operation the agencies of the community itself. The final reliance must be on the good sense, the common fairness, and the mutual respect and forbearance of the people. If these are wanting, the aid that the National Government, whether through the executive or legislative branch, can supply, will avail but little.

It is reported that Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, who has been intrusted by the committee with this very delicate task, believes that a large majority of the solid men of the State, of both parties, desire some reasonable compromise, and that nothing but the greed and animosities of the politicians stand in the way of it. We have little doubt that Mr. WHEELER'S opinion in this regard is correct. He is himself a man of cool judgment, of practical knowledge of men and affairs, and of admirable fairness. We can think of no man in Congress better fitted to bring to an issue the very difficult business he has undertaken. We can readily imagine that his efforts toward a settlement have been seconded by all the respectable men of influence in the State. Unhappily they have not, we believe, commended themselves to that pair of eminent imported statesmen, Messrs. PACKARD and CASEY. If they are defeated, it will be by the opposition of these gentlemen and others like them on the Conservative side.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S REPLY.

About a month ago the Board of Aldermen addressed to the Controller a series of inquiries in regard to his administration of the City finances. His reply was presented at the meeting of the board yesterday. It is an exceedingly voluminous document, being largely composed of an elaborate series of tables, which of themselves would fill a fair-sized octavo volume. The essential portion of the introductory matter will be found printed elsewhere. To verify a statement of this character is a business for experts. We can only take the figures as we find them, and briefly explain the story they tell. Every tax-payer ought, however, to read the detailed narrative given on another page. It embodies a fuller and more telling presentation of the recent financial history of the City than has yet been given to the public, and it explains a mass of details in regard to the operations of the City Treasury such as has never before been presented by any financial officer of the City.

The summary of the various stages of increase of the bonded debt shows that while during the three years 1869-71 the increase of the bonded debt amounted to fifty-six millions of dollars, it has reached during the last three years thirty-three millions of dollars. It must be remembered, however, that the Ring left a legacy of twenty millions of unliquidated debt, which the succeeding administration has been obliged to convert into bonded debt. The real increase, therefore, of the debt under Tammany rule was seventy-six millions of dollars, or at the rate of more than twenty-five millions a year, while the increase under partially reformed methods of government has been thirteen millions of dollars, or at the rate of four and a half millions a year.

In 1874, the City Treasury disbursed some ninety-six millions of dollars, drawn from the sources of taxes, assessments and interest, rents, sales of property, and other branches of City revenue. Of late years there has been a very marked improvement in the amount of interest paid on overdue taxes and assessments. A remission of the claims of the City under this head was one of the Ring methods of currying favor with influential property-owners. Since September, 1871, favors of this character have not been obtainable. The interest on City deposits also shows a notable increase since the passage of the charter of 1873.

The so-called "floating debt" of the City, which Mayor WICKHAM stated in his Message might amount to from ten to twenty millions of dollars, contracts, under the detailed statement of the Controller, to seven millions. Mr. GREEN declines to admit that this mass of unadjusted claims has, unless to a very limited extent, any title to rank as legal obligations at all. Many of them he would not recognize, even by stating them, "were it not that the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen seem to desire that they should be recapitulated and stated in detail." His remarks on the origin of most of these claims deserve careful reading, as do also the details which he gives of a few typical items of this "floating debt." Ring stationery and Ring advertising account for a large proportion of the total amount. The notorious HAWKINS claim of $365,000 for advertising in three obscure papers, called, if we mistake not, the *Official News*, *Railway News*, and *Argus*, is alluded to as forming an entirely fraudulent item of the "floating debt." The Controller gives a very decided assurance of his continued resistance to all such demands upon the Treasury.

The judgments obtained against the City during three years and a quarter of Controller GREEN'S administration number 844, and amount to a little under two millions of dollars. The costs on these suits amounted to $63,000. Out of the aggregate, 272 were obtained on account of vacated assessments for which the responsibility does not rest with the Finance Department. Causes of action originating prior to Controller GREEN'S accession to office account for 570 of these judgments, amounting to $1,371,380, and on which the costs were $45,831. It would thus appear that the total amount of judgments against the City obtained during Mr. GREEN'S tenure of office was at the close of the year $564,000, and the costs incurred $17,252. What proportion of these were on account of vacated assessments does not appear. During the three years prior to Controller GREEN'S administration, the judgments obtained against the City amounted to three and a quarter millions of dollars. The amount saved on suits which in whole or in part have been decided in favor of the City has been, during the administration of the present Controller, about two and a half millions of dollars. The amount saved on disputed claims, adjusted in the department without recourse to the courts, has been $857,000.

It appears that of one hundred and forty-one millions of bonds and stocks issued during the last three years, (including, we presume, all descriptions of temporary bonds,) some fifty-six millions have been authorized by the Legislature, with the approval of either the Aldermen or Supervisors, while eighty-five millions were authorized by legislation not asked or formally approved of by either body. After referring to the amount of unpaid taxes outstanding, and to the amount of assessment bonds issued on account of street improvements and payable by property-owners, the Controller refers in terms of just pride to the improvement of the City credit which has taken place during his term of office. He briefly notices the enormous increase of labor and responsibility which new legislation and new methods of conducting public business have thrown upon his department, and closes what must be regarded as a very able and comprehensive defense of his financial policy with a modest appeal for the approval and support of all who desire, like himself, to bring the conduct of local affairs "back to better ways."

NATIONAL RAILROADS.

The difficulty of getting at the truth about railroads or other corporations can only be estimated by those who have ever carried on a controversy relating to them. Nine different men, each professing to be well informed on the subject, will tell nine different stories. Look at the Pacific Mail Company. It is not denied that nearly a million of dollars was withdrawn from that company in an improper manner. But RUFUS HATCH declares that none of the Directors, except STOCKWELL, the President, knew that the money had been taken away, and that certainly it never was intended for use at Washington. Yet the book-keeper of the company has sworn that it was "well known" the money was withdrawn for the purpose of influencing legislation. And this, of course, is the only reasonable supposition. STOCKWELL is conveniently abroad just now, and HATCH says in effect that he robbed the company of the million referred to. Yet if we could hear STOCKWELL'S side of the case, it is possible that a wholly different aspect would be given to it.

The affairs of public companies, and the connection of Wall street with them, give rise to so much lying and deception that it is almost impossible to know what and whom to believe. To take another instance which has recently been before the public. The Union Pacific Railroad has made an offer to the Government which, all things considered, seems on the face of it to be a fair one. At any rate, it appears to be worthy of consideration. But straightway we are assured that "JAY GOULD" is at the bottom of the whole affair, as he is said to be at the bottom of everything that goes on nowadays. We strongly suspect that he will yet be found to have been the origin of the "Beecher" scandal, and to have had something to do with the hard Winter, frozen water-pipes, and plumbers' extravagant bills. He doubtless formed a "ring" with the plumbers some time last Summer, and then produced the recent severe cold, so as to get all his machinery to work. When the *Japan* was burned, three apparently sane gentlemen called upon us one day to assure us that JAY GOULD had done it. And several persons, whom we have every reason to believe were, and perhaps are now, actively associated with Mr. GOULD—have either been employed by him or received "favors" from him—have taken the trouble to assure us that JAY GOULD is certainly managing the Union Pacific Road now, and express the hope we will attack it.

Now the fact is that if it were well known that Mr. GOULD intended to devote himself steadily and fairly, and with all the resources at his command, to the management of the Union Pacific Railroad, the shareholders would probably not be at all alarmed; for his ability is unquestionable. We have been among his strongest assailants, but we have never questioned his skill or sagacity, or his indefatigable perseverance. And as for other points, most of the people who secretly use Mr. GOULD'S name as a bugbear are engaged in precisely the same business that he is, and all that can be said is that being in secret relations with him, (or having held those relations in the past,) they act a not very creditable part in abusing him now. The whole of Wall street is a series of "rings," and the more we hear of them, the more we are inclined to believe that one is not a bit worse than the other. Of one thing we are quite sure—namely, that such an enterprise as the Union Pacific Railroad ought not to be made the sport of *any* ring or clique. Have any of us yet forgotten the national glorification which was made over its completion? Was it not a new victory for the enterprise and commerce of the United States? And so it was, and so it remains to-day. It is a work of which any nation has reason to be proud. Properly managed, it must inevitably be the means of increasing the prosperity and developing the resources of whole of the noble region through which it passes. The Government can never afford to deal hardly with it, for it is the last road of this kind we shall ever have. We do not believe that Congress will ever vote subsidies for another.

A large amount of public property has been given or lent to the Pacific Railroads, and now it is to the interests of all parties that they should be successfully worked. Whoever sincerely contributes to that end will deserve and receive encouragement. For these reasons we may say that the offer made by the Union Pacific Company to the Government, if upon inquiry it is found to be reasonable and fair, should be accepted, and the question whether JAY GOULD has had anything to do with it or not is entirely irrelevant, and ought not to affect it in one way or other. It should be decided entirely on its own merits. The statements made to us in opposition to it unquestionably proceed from stock-jobbers; for stock-jobbing operations are not confined to one man—they form a net-work which surrounds every public company, and undoubtedly renders it more or less dangerous for a newspaper to discuss such subjects at all. But bugbears of any kind do not deter us from approaching this or any other question in which the public is interested. And the people have so great a reason to be interested in the Pacific Railroads that if any management is determined to throw more energy, life, and vigor into either of those roads, and to make it what it was intended to be, a great highway to the Pacific and a great promoter of trade, we should heartily wish it success, whether JAY GOULD was concerned in the management or not.

A THRIVING TRADE.

We find upon inquiry that there is much truth in the letter exposing the acts of dishonest plumbers, which was published in THE TIMES of Wednesday. It was charged by our correspondent that it has been the practice of these persons to build fires on the public streets for the purpose of "thawing out" the connections with the main water-pipes, and to make extortionate charges for "such services—in some instances $150;" in the face of the fact, "well known to the fraternity," that work of this kind can "be readily accomplished in a few hours by severing, below the stop-cock, the pipe in the cellar of the house, and applying to the frozen pipe a small stream of steam through a common flexible tube." Some plumbers, who have been spoken to regarding the matter, admit that the plan for thawing by steam is well known, but that as it would cost about $50 to prepare an apparatus for applying it, many of their brethren of small means would not feel justified in going to such expense lest a "break up of the weather" might occur immediately afterward, and leave them out of pocket. Our correspondent shows that this is altogether too lenient a view to take of the case, inasmuch as it is possible to make a four-gallon can answer the purpose of a steam generator. The extract is worth quoting entire:

"A four-gallon can may be used as a generator, with a cork loosely fitted to the can, in which the tube is inserted. The steam is thus made to pass into the leaden pipe, and as soon as the ice is melted the flow of water is checked by reversing the stop-cock and again connecting the pipe."

It certainly would not cost much to procure so simple an appliance as this, and it will be difficult to induce us to believe that those plumbers who have taken advantage of the cold weather to put their customers to the unnecessary expense of digging through six feet of earth in the streets to get at the pipes, have done so with honest intent. Every day during the past week fires of immense proportions have been built in different parts of the City, in front of stores and private dwellings, for the sole purpose of thawing the icy cement which holds the paving stones together, so as to give the plumbers' laborers a chance to uncover the water-pipes. Yesterday these fires completely dotted Fifth avenue and the adjacent streets.

As to the charge that plumbers have in some instances tendered bills for $150 for thawing the frost out of pipes connecting with the mains, it is not easy to understand how it could be possible to trump up bills in this manner unless items for other jobs are included; for we are told that the work of excavation and connecting with the mains in the first instance does not cost more than thirty dollars. A dishonest plumber will not hesitate to make work for himself when he is called to attend to a trifling job on the premises of a man who pays his bills without question. The cases referred to may be of this particular kind. It has just been decided that a gas company cannot collect a bill from one consumer which is made up at a higher rate than that which has been charged to another consumer. The same rule ought to hold in the case of plumbers who tear up the street to accomplish a result that may be secured quite as well at ninety per cent. less expense, by a process equally well known by the fraternity. There would be no harm, as our correspondent suggests, in causing the Police to report the names and addresses of all plumbers found building fires upon the streets; but we should think that it would be a still better plan if those who have had the frost thawed out of pipes in the manner described, would refuse to pay the bills unless they were cut down to what they should be if the work had been performed with the aid of steam and flexible tubes. The trial of one or two suits would be sufficient to test the matter in a court of law.

WINTER IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

Comparing the lists of trials and discomforts, as made up by residents of city and country, one cannot fail to be struck with the difference between the two classes of Winter phenomena. Of course, such serious matters as disease and death directly chargeable to cold weather are not peculiar to either one or the other part of the country. Like the cold itself, these are common to humanity. The fatal lists of mortality comprise alike the names of the rural and urban citizens of the north temperate zone. But when we come to the so-called minor miseries of life, we find a wide difference between those endured by the two classes. To those whom we more immediately address ourselves, the citizens of a large metropolis, it seems as if nobody could be worse off than they are. The New-Yorker finds his water-pipes frozen; his kitchen range refuses to cook, or, if it sends out a glow of warmth, the "water-back," that delusion of the adversary, explodes with a great noise, bringing confusion and disaster into the bosom of his family. The gas is barred by a frozen meter; the furnace is as cold as a sepulchre; and a more cheerless house than his cannot be imagined. He performs his scanty ablutions and drinks his unsatisfactory coffee by the grace of his neighbor in the next block, who has a well, or whose water-pipes have not been frozen. Discomfort reigns supreme in his house from cellar to garret; his children shiver over draughty furnace-openings; there is a skating-pond in the tank in the garret; and even the milk left late at his door by the early vendor, is *frappé* in the can.

To such a persecuted person, suddenly bereft of the comforts of an advanced civilization, and as destitute of the conveniences of life as a shipwrecked mariner in an Arctic sea, there seems no lower depth of misery. He thinks a Conservative in Louisiana or a witness in the Beecher trial has an easier lot in life than he. Nothing can be more miserable than a house in the City without fire, gas, or water, unless it be a slippery walk down town, or a ride in a street car full of people from similarly miserable homes, with electricity and crossness shooting from every angle. But these are not the only troubles incidental to life in Winter. The other day, in Michigan, a young woman went out for the cows. She was late in returning, and when found she was leaning against a tree, with feet and hands frozen. In one of the interior counties of this State, about the same time, a man traveling from his own to a neighbor's house, in search of medical help, had his ears and part of his nose frozen off. In one house, in the Western part of Iowa, a family, imprisoned by the snow, burned up all the doors and part of the flooring of their dwelling before they were rescued and restored to light and liberty. In various parts of this immediate vicinity, country people have been forced to melt snow and ice to obtain water for their cattle, and to wait the slow work of thawing by the kitchen fire all processes demanding the use of fluids. We refrain from dwelling upon the wretched plight of those far Western frontiersmen whose matutinal whisky was frozen in the open air, and whose infrequent bread was as solid as a fragment of the Tertiary Period. The city reader needs no very vivid imagination to discover his country cousin and family cowering over the ineffectual blaze of his yawning fire-place, where ancestral oaks are being consumed, while the young heir weeps with the terrible cold. Frozen wells and pumps attest the severity of the rule of Winter in the country, as in the city. To be sure, the bucolic swain is spared the infliction of the plumbing fiend and his lawless way of not doing things; but this negative blessing is counterbalanced by the reflection that his pump is sealed as tightly as a frozen oyster.

We do not pretend to decide between these two classes of woes. It is undoubtedly true that very many people in the country, weary of the fruitless fight with Winter, have decided that this is the very last cold spell that shall ever find them out of the city. It is not unlikely that some citizens, heretofore contented with the numberless conveniences and appliances of metropolitan life, have thought that, after all, the simpler machinery of rural economy is better adapted to the hard struggle which we must annually make with the severities of our climate. To both classes there seems absolutely no end to the cold. The cycle through which we are traveling in the great orbit of the earth appears to stretch quite round our annual circle. It seems as if we must forever maintain the delusive fires of furnaces and dispose of our fans and Summer gear. The sign on the "Hospital for the Reception of Sunstruck Patients" seems an insulting impertinence; and we fail to embrace the cheerful faith of the plodding old wood-sawyer, who remarks to his small attendant, "Never mind, sonny, dog-days will give this a sweat." It seems impossible that the frozen earth shall ever thaw, and that the four or five feet of frost underground shall be replaced by warm mold, instinct with life, and thrilling with the growths of Spring. But as time and the hour run through the longest day, our inverted year must turn on its course before we are quite sure where and how we shall escape the ills of Winter.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTTER LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—The Railroad Committee of the Legislature will recommend the passage of the bill prepared by the Railroad Commissioners, and a full summary of which has already been published in THE TIMES. There is no doubt that the bill will pass both Houses and receive the signature of the Governor. There has been a great change in the temper of the people and the Legislature toward the railroads, on account of complaints from all parts of the State that the Potter law is injuring all classes.

THE ALABAMA COURT CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the calling of the calendar, commencing at case No. 450, was resumed, and case No. 467, Tuthill against the United States, being ready, it was taken up and submitted upon the testimony of the parties and the arguments of counsel. Luther Shafer appeared for the claimant, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell for the United States. Judgment was rendered for the sum of $796 28, with interest from the 10th of July, 1864.

By agreement of counsel, case No. 21, F. A. Perry, executor of Ebenezer Atkins, against the United States, and Samuel C. Small, in the same case, against the United States, was taken up and submitted on the testimony and argued by counsel. F. A. Perry appeared for the claimants and Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States.

The call of the calendar was then completed.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE BUSINESS AND MUCH PLAY—THE REFORM SCHOOL BILL—THE MORRIS PLAINS LUNATIC ASYLUM—GOV. BEDLE'S VETO SUSTAINED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875.

Only the House of Assembly was in session to-day, and but little of interest was done. An effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the Squan Village Railroad bill was passed yesterday, but the motion was laid on the table. The Committee on the Reform School reported favorably the act providing for an appropriation of $25,000 for the support of the Reform School, and $10,000 for the erection of a new building on the premises at Jamesburg. Mr. Sheeran, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably the bill for the construction of the suspension bridge from Staten Island to Constable Hook, in Jersey City. It is said that some opposition to this bill may be expected from residents of Elizabeth, who fear that if transit from New-Jersey to Staten Island be too easy, some of those who might otherwise go to Elizabeth to reside will find homes across the Kills.

The message submitted by Gov. Bedle, yesterday, vetoing the bill incorporating John A. Roebling, Sons & Co.'s Manufacturing Company, on the ground that it is an act of special legislation, was taken from the table, and by a unanimous vote sustained.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Essex, yesterday opposed the creation of district civil courts in Jersey City, on principle. To-day he offered a bill providing for the appointment of another Civil Justice in Newark. The want of consistency on the part of the member is very generally commented upon.

Anxious as all the members of the House were to-day to adjourn this evening for the week, several of them interrupted the proceedings with resolutions, the only purpose of which seemed to be to make themselves look as ridiculous as possible. The members have at all times been more ready to laugh than to work, and have upon more than one occasion acted like school boys in frolic. At various times during the sessions resolutions have been offered which were thought to be funny, but were really only frivolous. We had to-day the last exhibition of this want of dignity when Mr. Swing offered a resolution directing the Committee on Stationery to supply each Democratic member with a Worden mowing-machine and each Republican member with a bottle of soothing syrup. The members broke out in loud laughter. The Speaker declared the resolution out of order, and the galleries looked on with silent contempt. It is noticeable that the members who offer these very funny resolutions are those who laugh most heartily over them.

At the afternoon session Mr. Van Cleef, of Middlesex, offered a bill fixing the salary of the Prosecutor of the Pleas of that county at $3,000 per annum, and another providing that the county shall be released from the payment of about $9,000 of State and county tax charged against the county upon an excessive valuation of the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company located within the county limits.

The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum at Morris Plains have decided to appropriate $900,000 more for the construction of the institution. At times when it may be inconvenient for the State to give to the Commissioners money required by them, the Commissioners are to raise the money upon their own responsibility. It is proposed to finish the asylum by the beginning of next year, and two or three months later to have it furnished for occupancy.

The bill licensing the Catholic priests to interfere with the discipline in the Reform School for Boys in Jamesburg is still in the Committee on Reform School. It is said that Archbishop McCloskey has expressed his disapproval of the bill. The Catholic party have a bill now pending before the House chartering the State Catholic Protectory. The leaders in the church are disinclined to press a bill which none of the politicians like, fearful that it will defeat their efforts to secure the charter for their own institution. The bill is held in committee by one of the Catholic members on account, it is understood, of this church opposition.

The House, leaving a large calendar undisposed of, adjourned till Monday, at 8 P. M.

LOCAL TELEGRAPHING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not know anything about the "row" between the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, and I do not care; but I wish that the quarrel would end in giving the public better facilities for sending telegraphic messages to various parts of the City.

Under present arrangements it takes from a quarter to three-quarters of an hour to send a message from the City Hall, or anywhere thereabouts, up town. In other words, one could almost walk the distance in the time.

Try to send a message, say to Fortieth street, from the Western Union office at the corner of Dey street, and time it. Nine times out of ten you will find that at least half an hour is occupied in its transmission—often much longer.

Now, Gen. Eckert, from all that I have heard of him, is the very man to correct all this. Why not give us a really good, cheap, and expeditious telegraph service in this City? It would certainly pay well; and it would prove a great convenience to the public.

A NEW-YORKER.

A MASSACHUSETTS STATE SPORTMEN'S ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18.—A very large and enthusiastic convention of sportsmen was held at the Bay State House to-day. There were about 100 delegates present, and the subject of necessity of active legislation for the protection of game and fish was discussed with much animation. During the afternoon session the convention resolved itself into a permanent organization, to be known as the Massachusetts State Sportmen's Association, by adopting a constitution and by-laws, and electing the following officers: President, John Boyden, of Worcester; Corresponding Secretary, Dana K. Fitch, Worcester; Recording Secretary, B. F. Bowles, Springfield; Treasurer, E. C. Whitney, Marlboro; Executive Committee, John Boyden, B. F. Bowles, George Delano, New-Bedford; L. Adams, Boston, and Joseph M. Hoyt, Lynn; on Laws and Legislation, Hon. E. H. Lathrop, Springfield; J. Caton, Jr., New-Bedford, and A. W. Curtis, of Spencer. The following were elected delegates to the National Sportsmen's Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio: John Boyden, Luther Adams, Boston; Hon. E. H. Lathrop, George Delano, and T. L. Startevant, Birmingham. The proceedings were very harmonious, and many valuable papers were read, eliciting animated discussions. The final adjournment took place shortly after 5 P. M.

THE DISTRESSED FAMILY.

A correspondent who sent $10 for the "Distressed Family" to "Young Matron," under the signature of "Sympathy," desires to know if the money was received. It was acknowledged in our columns, and afterward by the lady who has kindly taken the matter in charge. She, however, entered it in her list of contributions under the words "No Name," as is explained in the following note forwarded to us:

"The money, $10, was received on the 30th of January, and was noticed under 'No Name.' The word 'Sympathy' was in the letter, but 'Young Matron' did not look on it as a signature. It is, however, all right."

In such a case as this we think it undesirable to subject a lady to the inconvenience of entering into a correspondence with gentlemen who are unknown to her, or to disclose her name. If, however, our correspondent, "F. W. B.," wishes to inquire into the disposition of his money, he may call upon us.

INTERESTING CASE OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—A special dispatch of last evening from Fort Garry states that Mr. Luxton, editor of the *Free Press*, was before Chief Justice Wood to-day, at the Court of Queen's Bench, for contempt of court, for publishing strictures on Judge Wood's action in the Schultz perjury case. Mr. Luxton refused to retract or apologize, amid cheers and applause from a large assemblage in the court-room. Mr. Luxton was fined $2,000, and it was ordered that he be imprisoned until it was paid. The fine was made up by subscription immediately, and an article in this evening's *Free Press* may create another case to-morrow. Schultz left for Ottawa this morning amid a storm of groans and hisses. The indignation against Chief Justice Wood is increasing rapidly.

THE SYRACUSE VICTORY.

The Syracuse *Standard* is rejoiced at the Republican victory in the charter election in that city on Tuesday. It says: "We are out of the woods, and have the right to crow. We probably have secured the Board of Supervisors by a good working majority, while in the city we have 'scooped' the enemy. The election of our city ticket by a handsome majority, except one minor office, and of six Aldermen out of eight, with a tie in one district, is doing pretty well in a city that has during the past year been under Democratic rule. That 'tidal wave' is surely rolling back on the Democracy, in Onondaga County. All this comes from harmony and good nominations, and from the instructive experience which always accompanies Democratic administration."

GOVERNOR VS. MAYOR.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CITY OFFICIALS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAYOR WICKHAM AND GOV. TILDEN—THE CORPORATION COUNSEL AND FIRE COMMISSIONERS THE SUBJECTS.

Mayor Wickham furnished to the press yesterday a copy of his correspondence with Gov. Tilden in relation to the charges he preferred against the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners. The substance of the correspondence is as follows: The Mayor, in a lengthy communication to the Governor, dated Feb. 3, stated that he had removed the Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, because of "his failure in the performance of, and his personal unfitness for, the duty of prosecution of claims against William M. Tweed and others; his refusal to institute proceedings to enforce the claim against Henry Starkweather and others, with the publication of his pretext for so doing; and his disregard of the rights of the City in cases where it is defendant, and which he has, by express consent, or by neglect of opportunities for active resistance, allowed to be sent for trial before Referees, instead of before a jury—the appropriate tribunal." The Mayor, in another communication of the same date, assigned his reasons for the removal of Mr. Smith. In the document he referred to the decisions of the Court of Appeals on the Ring suits, in which it was held that actions to recover the money stolen from this City lay only in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty; and he charges Corporation Counsel with having been appointed to office in the Autumn of 1871 "under extraordinary circumstances, and by persons all of whom at that time stood charged with, and some of whom have since been proved to have been guilty of literally stealing enormous sums from the Municipal Treasury;" that although three years have passed since the Ring suits were commenced, he has made no real progress in prosecuting them.

Reference is next made to the alleged refusal of Mr. Smith to institute proceedings against Mr. Henry Starkweather, formerly head of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments in the Street Department, to recover the sum of $130,000 of public moneys which he and his associates retained; and also to the fact that he sent cases in which the City was defendant to a Referee instead of to a jury. The Corporation Counsel's reply to these charges was published in THE TIMES.

The Mayor also notified the Governor, in two communications dated Feb. 3, that he had removed the Fire Commissioners for "cause," his reasons being:

1. That idle men were on the pay-rolls of the department.
2. That a very important book of records was missing, and that there are no books correctly showing the cost or value of the property on hand.
3. That apparatus and machines have been discarded and destroyed to be unnecessarily replaced by others, in the sale of which a near relative of one of the Commissioners has had a pecuniary interest.
4. That no means have been taken or records kept to ascertain the actual cost of repairs in any specific work.
5. That large sums have been exacted for "royalties" on apparatus and machinery by which their cost has been increased to an amount notoriously exorbitant, and that one of the Commissioners and one or more officers of the department have had or claimed interests in the same under patents or pretended rights to patents.
6. That the painting for the department has been for nearly a year done under an arrangement between the Commissioners and a person—not a painter—who has been paid for the raw material alone twenty-five per cent. more than market rates, and in quantities in excess of what was actually required.

These are the principal charges enumerated in the document.

The Governor replied to all the above communications on the 5th inst., in a letter in which he stated that it was proper, always prudent, and might often be necessary that he should inspect all the allegations of the parties, the proofs, if any taken, and the documents which might throw light on the case. He therefore requested the Mayor to transmit all the papers to him.

On the 10th inst. the Mayor sent a reply to the Governor in which he stated that he had performed his whole duty in the matter, and was advised that the Governor had no power to require more at his hands. The letter was accompanied by a review of the laws under which the Mayor's action was taken.

THE GOVERNOR CLOSES THE CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Your messenger delivered to me the papers in the removal cases, at my house, at about 6 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 4. As he informed me he should return by the 2:40 train of the next afternoon, I told him if he would call at the Executive Chamber at 12 M. the answer would be ready. In the meantime I looked over the papers and saw that other information might probably be necessary, and, at the time appointed, gave him my letter of Feb. 5. On the 11th inst. I received a communication from you setting up the novel theory therein contained as to my duties. Desiring to reply to it at as early a day as my current official engagements would allow, and as was consistent with the necessity of my sending to New-York for some papers involved in the discussion, which were yesterday received, I will now state my conclusions.

The questions are two:

1. The nature of the removal for cause, as it exists under the Constitution and laws of this State.
2. The nature of the duty of the Governor in giving or withholding his approval of a removal, under section 25 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873.

CAUSES OF REMOVAL.

Removals for cause are distinguishable from removals which are in the arbitrary will of the officer vested with the power, and which have generally followed the changes of the removing power or of party ascendency. The system was devised in the Convention of 1821, by Daniel D. Tompkins, Rufus King, and other foremost statesmen of the time, specially for the case of Sheriffs, and was applied also to County Clerks. The Constitution of 1846 extended it to District Attorneys and Coroners. It has been applied by constitutional provision and by statute to many other cases. Its original object, doubtless, was to reconcile the necessary accountability to the State with a dispersion of the appointing power to the localities. Incidentally, it gave the minority a representation in public trusts, and exempted the mass of important local offices from change of their incumbents before the expiration of their terms on every fluctuation of party majorities in the State.

The council of appointment under the Constitution of 1777, consisting of the Governor and four Senators, had the appointment and removal at will of nearly all the local officers in the State, numbering nearly 15,000, when our population was but one-third of its present magnitude. That council became a public opprobrium, and was abolished by universal consent.

To-day the 180 Sheriffs, County Clerks, and District Attorneys within the State, and at least 250 other officers, are removable by the Governor, subject to no restriction, but "giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense."

For fifty-three years this system has operated successfully in this State. These important officers have felt safe in the performance of their duties, and in the tenure of their offices, when the power of removal was in the hands of a political adversary against whom they were waging an active political warfare. They have been free to exercise, as fully as other citizens, their rights in all party controversies.

The rule which binds the conscience of the Governor, in the exercise of this vast power, has been hitherto respected.

I do not intend to impair its authority, or in any other respect to lower the standard of official honor or public morality.

The principle on which the whole system rests is, that a removal in such cases must be for a substantial, reasonable, and just cause. The nature of that cause it is not now necessary to discuss.

It is true, as elaborately argued by you, that the judgment in such a case of the officers vested with the power of removal, as to the cause alleged, is not subject to review by the courts, for the purpose of reversing that judgment or reinstating the person removed. The power, therefore exists to give legal effect to a removal, without obeying the rule which is binding on the conscience of the functionary making it. But a disregard of that rule would be none the less a violation of right and duty. It would be the immoral power to do wrong, because the law had not disabled the officer having the discretion. In the case of the Governor, such a violation, if committed in evident bad faith, or by a gross abuse implying bad faith, would, doubtless, render him liable to removal by impeachment. In the case of the Mayor, it would expose him to removal in the manner provided by the statute. But, inasmuch as in many instances removals might be wrong, without involving proofs leading to such consequences, a check on the removing power has been frequently established, by requiring the concurrence of some other independent body or functionary.

In many cases the concurrent action of the Governor and Senate is required, in others the concurrent action of the Senate and Assembly.

I have been thus explicit in stating my views on this subject, in order to illustrate the grounds of my dissent from a construction of my powers and yours, which would practically convert removal for cause into removal at arbitrary will. These conclusions, the reasons for which are now explained, have been stated to you on several recent occasions.

APPROVAL BY THE GOVERNOR.

The charter of the City of New-York provides that the removal of the heads of departments made by the Mayor shall be "for cause;" "after opportunity to be heard," and "subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor, expressed in writing." It also provides that "the Mayor shall in all cases communicate to the Governor, in writing, his reasons for such removal." It also prescribes, that after the removal has been effected, "the Mayor shall, on demand of the official removed, make, in writing, a public statement of the reasons therefor."

So far as the powers and duties of the Governor are concerned, human language cannot well be more simple or plain. It is the act of removal which is to be judged of by the Governor. That act is to be "approved" or not approved. The approval is to be expressed "in writing." The Mayor is to contribute whatever means of forming a judgment by the Governor, may be contained in "his reasons" expressed in writing.

But there is not one word limiting in any manner the Governor's means or method of arriving at a conclusion whether or not he ought to "approve" a particular removal. He is as free to inform himself and to judge, as when he writes "approved" on a bill sent him by the Senate and Assembly. His duty to collect from some source the materials for a judgment, so that when he writes "approved," it may be the truth and not a falsehood, is quite clear.

The theory, which is supported by the long and elaborate argumentation of your letter, is that in forming his judgment the Governor is limited to such information as the Mayor may choose to give him; that he is shut out from all other knowledge; that he must take every statement of fact made to him by the Mayor as established and indisputable truth; that his own function is confined to the narrow act of deciding whether the thing charged, assuming all the alleged facts to be true, is a sufficient cause of removal. The Governor, if I understand this doctrine aright, is a check upon the logical processes of the Mayor, and upon nothing else.

It would result then, that if the Mayor alleged a fact which the Governor happened to personally know to be untrue, as, for instance, that an officer committed an act known to be done in the City of New-York, at a time when that officer was before the Governor in the Executive Chamber at Albany, it would be the duty of the Governor, if the act alleged would have been a sufficient cause of removal, to certify his "approval" of the removal which he did not in fact approve, and when he knew the accused to be wholly innocent.

It may often happen that accusatory accusations are so compounded of fact and inference, that no analysis can separate the elements without extraneous aid.

PRECEDENT.

But it is said that this novel theory, which has no support in law, reason, or common sense, and is confuted by the words of the statute of which it is a construction, is established by a precedent set by Mayors Havemeyer and Vance, and by Gov. Dix. You state that the procedure, which you insist on, is a "practice now established by precedent;" that "the practice was adopted by (your) predecessors, under advice of counsel, and assented to by Gov. Dix after mature consideration."

My recollection of the case to which you allude—the removal of Messrs. Bowen and Stern as Commissioners of Charities—did not accord with your view. I have just received from New-York papers in those cases sufficient to determine their effect as a precedent.

Gov. Dix initiated the charges in a letter to Mayor Havemeyer, dated Nov. 27, 1874. In that letter he stated that *he* had "*ascertained*" the facts in regard to the treatment of Tweed, which were alleged as the cause of removal. He then said that the facts so alleged were "disgraceful to the State—a *criminal violation of duty* on the part of those who have granted the indulgences referred to—in utter contempt of the law and the determination of juries and courts, and cannot fail to bring lasting discredit on all by whose official interposition this abuse may be corrected."

On the 28th of November Mayor Havemeyer addressed a letter to Mr. Bowen, the President of the commission, containing the substance of Gov. Dix's communication, but it does not appear whether the letter was ever delivered. On the 3d of December Mayor Vance sent a note to the Commissioners, with a copy of Gov. Dix's letter. Mayor Vance's note contained no independent charges. It simply offered the Commissioners an opportunity to be heard on the charges contained in the letter of Gov. Dix, and expressed the opinion that the matter stated therein, if true in fact, was sufficient cause for their removal from office.

The defenses of Messrs. Bowen and Stern were forwarded to Gov. Dix with the charges.

Such is the precedent which you cite, as authority for the theory that the Governor can lawfully obtain, and can lawfully consider no facts, except such as are communicated by the Mayor. Every one of the facts contained in the charges of Mayor Vance originated with Gov. Dix, and were "ascertained" by him to exist. Equally bad is the precedent, in respect to withholding the answer of the accused parties, which I requested. Those answers were sent to Gov. Dix, as a matter of course, and were before him when he acted. His approval may, indeed, in one sense have been a mere form, for he had found the facts on his own information, acquired in his own way, and made his deductions from them, that they were sufficient cause for removal before the Mayor had touched the subject.

Therefore, it appears that the case which you cite is in direct contradiction and condemnation of your theory of my duties.

PROCEDURE.

You are quite correct in saying that the Mayor is "something more than a Commissioner to take testimony for the consideration of the Governor." He is, doubtless, an independent power whose concurrence is necessary to effect a removal. He is no more. The Governor appoints with the consent of Senate in certain instances, and on the recommendation of the Governor, the Senate removes. It makes no difference that, in one case, the act is nominally of the Governor, and in the other, of the Senate. In both cases, the act is ineffectual, until it has received the concurrence of each authority.

In removals by the Mayor, it is expressly provided by law that the act shall not *take effect* until it is approved by the Governor. Until then it is inchoate and inoperative. In removals by the Senate and Assembly, either House may originate; there may be two investigations and, under the existing practice, the investigations amount almost to two trials. In removals by the Governor and Senate, the initiation is by the Governor, and there may be two investigations.

So far as I have observed, the practice is for the functionary who initiates a proceeding for a removal to communicate to the body which must concur in the act all the information he possesses. That is what my predecessors have done. That is what I should do as a matter of course. It is my opinion that the functionary who initiates a removal in such a case should take care that all important acts and proofs are in writing and of record.

I do not now discuss the question whether the "reasons" which the law requires to be communicated include the material facts and the proofs of their existence—the confession of the accused party, his denial, his excuse, or justification. It is quite clear that every consideration of justice and of public policy favors the more enlarged and liberal construction of the obligation to present all information tending to elicit the truth.

Even where the duty of initiating the proceedings for removal is not imposed by law upon one of the functionaries or bodies who must concur in the act, and where their relations are of independent and equal powers, comity is exercised between them, and the request of one for information or evidence in the possession of another is always respected.

In seeking for the information necessary to enable me to discharge the duty imposed upon me by statute, courtesy to you required that I should first apply to you for such facts as were in your possession; and I regret that your notions of official dignity and duty oblige you to withhold from me the most satisfactory evidence upon the subject in respect to which I am called upon to act.

In expressing my opinions, I desire to abstain from all criticism of yours. I certainly do not wish to detract from the dignity of the great trust you hold, to encroach upon its just powers, or to construct precedents, especially where precedents have no binding force. To do what is according to law and to right, in each single case, is all I seek. You must do what you think is proper to protect your office and yourself. If your view of duty operates to embarrass and delay my action, I shall, nevertheless, as soon as the current official business, which affords me abundant occupation, allows the leisure, take up the cases for independent consideration.

DECISION.

My decision is that the Governor is not limited by law to the consideration of such facts as may be communicated to him by the Mayor; but that, on the contrary, it is his right and his duty to accept, and, if needful, to seek all information necessary to enable him to decide whether he ought to give or to withhold his "approval" of an act of removal initiated by the Mayor, under the law which defines their respective powers and obligations in such cases.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following amusing and suggestive letters are published by the Springfield *Republican*:

THE INDEPENDENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1875.

Rev. W. H. Lord, D. D.:

DEAR SIR: The donation of money by a merchant of this City to send the *Independent* to fifty clergymen in New-England, (your name among them,) has brought me several very interesting letters. I think if the facts could be printed in my paper, (without names, of course,) concerning the income, expenses, and peculiar situation of each of these fifty clergymen, it would be most interesting reading, and probably induce other rich men to supply means to furnish other clergymen who are not able to take the paper. If you will very briefly, in a letter to me, thank the merchant who has paid for your paper, and give me the facts named, I will be greatly obliged, and try to do some good with the same.

Very truly yours, &c., HENRY C. BOWEN.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 30, 1875.

Henry C. Bowen, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 27th inst., informing me that the *Independent* is sent to my address for the current year by donation of a merchant of your City, and requesting me to furnish to your paper "facts concerning my income, expenses, and peculiar situation," has come duly to hand. As I should not feel at liberty to disclose to the public press such facts as every gentleman prefers to keep private, I must decline your request. I would also suggest that it would be well to send the copy of the paper you now send to me to some one who will value it sufficiently to exchange for it such personal items as you desire to secure for your readers. Permit me to indicate the name of H. W. Beecher as a suitable substitute for mine, and a clergyman about whose "expenses and peculiar situation" the public would have the most lively interest. Truly yours,

W. H. LORD.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 18.—Jesse Andrews, traveling engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, was run over and killed by a shifting engine, near the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house in this city, about 5 o'clock this afternoon. He jumped from a freight train, and slipped upon the track in front of the shifter, which came upon him before he could escape. The Coroner summoned a jury, which rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased leaves a wife and three children in Sunbury, Penn.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

HOW THE WESTERN CONNECTING ROADS ARE AFFECTED.

THE FIGHT EXPECTED TO BE LONG—ATTEMPTS TO KEEP OUT OF THE STRUGGLE AND MAINTAIN THE OLD RATES—MEETINGS OF RAILROAD AGENTS TO CONSIDER THE MATTER—HOW NEW-YORK STANDS IN THE FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—There was no change in the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad fight yesterday, but the fact is apparent that the conflict will be a lengthened one. Speculators are purchasing tickets in large quantities, which seems to be an evidence that the fight will be waged a long time. Gen. Myers, General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, was in the city yesterday, and stated that his road was unwilling to enter into reductions from here to the East, as such action would necessarily involve the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Roads in the quarrel, which result it was desired to avert. The other officers of the Pennsylvania Company in this city are fearful that they will be forced into making a reduction, and state that if they once begin they will make it warm as possible for their adversary. Although it has not been officially stated, the Fort Wayne Road will undoubtedly commence the sale of tickets at the reduced rates to-morrow to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

A conference of general passenger agents of the Eastern lines in this city was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the effect of the reduction on the Baltimore Road, and to avert, if possible, a reduction in the New-York rates. It was determined that, provided the Pennsylvania Company confined the reduction on tickets to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and maintained the New-York rate as far as possible, the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern roads would endeavor to keep out of the contest. An informal meeting of the General Freight Agents was also held yesterday to consider the possibility of a break in freight rates. It was determined to maintain the present tariff as long as possible. It is very evident, however, that the fight will cause a tumble in this direction, which will put shippers in clover again.

NO NEW FEATURE IN THE SITUATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

INCREASE OF PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC EXPECTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE REDUCTIONS—MR. GARRETT'S SUPPOSED SCHEMES TO REACH NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—There is no diminution of the interest taken in the conflict between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, but there is no special change in the situation calling for attention to-day. The reduction in passenger rates has increased the demand for tickets, and while it is stated that none have been disposed of to speculators, the agents in the city say that the students at the various colleges, which will close their terms shortly, together with theatrical managers and commercial travelers, are buying their passages in anticipation of their use. The action taken by the Baltimore and Ohio Road in regard to passenger rates has been promptly followed by the Pennsylvania Company, but the General Ticket Agent of the latter says no decline in fares to New-York will be made, as circumstances do not necessitate it. The reduction in freight charges has been even more decided than passenger rates, the deduction being in some cases as much as seventy-five per cent. The freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad informs me that under the tariff which existed before this strife began, the price per hundred to Chicago was ninety cents, and it is now thirty cents, and proportionate reductions are made between other Western points and this city.

A statement having gained currency to the effect that Mr. Garrett was negotiating for the control of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and its Bound Brook connection, for the purpose of enabling him to transfer freight and passengers to New-York, F. A. Comley, President of the former line, and E. C. Knight, President of the latter, emphatically declare that no negotiations are in progress with the Baltimore and Ohio looking to the consummation of its purposes in this direction. Both roads are almost purely Philadelphian in their ownership, very little stock in either being held outside of the city. The intention is to effect a connection between them at Yardleyville, Bucks County. The Bound Brook Road will not operate in opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it will be run when finished to accommodate such trade as may properly offer. It has also been stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has made overtures to obtain control of the following route: The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to Chester; then the old Chester line to and by this city, connecting with the new air-line railroad, now nearly completed by North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which connects with the New-Jersey Central at Bound Brook. This is regarded as one of Mr. Garrett's boldest moves, but in several respects the reports lack authenticity. One portion of the statement is denied above, and, furthermore, one of the leading railroad officials informs me that no negotiations have been commenced looking to the use of their Chester line. Even if such a proposition were made the latter company would not make any contract which would be injurious to the interests of the Philadelphia or Pennsylvania roads, so largely representative of these interests. It appears, therefore, that President Garrett's task will be a difficult one, and that his only method of accomplishing his purpose will be to construct a new line, which he will scarcely attempt.

The effect of the contention between the two roads has been greatly to facilitate sales on Change. Of course the bears are taking advantage of the situation to force down prices, and their efforts have had a slight success. The lowest figures of the day were at the opening, when 54¼ was the quotation, but the market closed steady at 55. No unusual excitement has characterized the movement, although 24,000 shares changed hands to-day. There is general confidence here in the propriety of the position assumed by President Scott, and the belief is entertained that the Baltimore and Ohio must eventually fail in the struggle. On the other hand, the last-named company announce that they do not experience any inconvenience by their shipments of freight outside by the Old Dominion route, and they are confident of effecting arrangements which will be satisfactory and advantageous to the public.

LOCAL INCIDENTS OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

No incident of any particular note occurred in this City in the war between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads yesterday. Before the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio larger and more pretentious placards than those of yesterday announced the fact of the reductions in fares to the West, but the Pennsylvania Central made no sign, and it was understood that no reduction was to be made in its rates, and that the Erie and New-York Central would also maintain the old rates. The first remittance of freight since Saturday was made yesterday by the Baltimore and Ohio per steamer Richmond of the Old Dominion Line, and another steamer will be dispatched to-morrow, or sooner, should she be loaded before that time. It is the intention of the company to dispatch three steamers per week regularly, and to increase that number to six should it become necessary. No rates of freight have been published, nor will be, as the company reserves to itself the right to agree with the shippers upon whatever price it pleases.

CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The meeting of the Board of Eastern Railway Commissioners, which was to have been held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning, owing to the absence of ex-Gov. Dennison, of the Erie Railway, was adjourned until to-day. During the afternoon an informal meeting of railroad representatives, including two of the three Eastern Commissioners, Judge Jewett, of Philadelphia, and Col. B. W. Blanchard, of this City, was held in the parlors of the hotel. At this gathering the war between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads, and the probable complications arising therefrom, were discussed, but no action of any kind taken. At the close of the conference Judge Jewett informed a TIMES reporter that until the arrival of Gov. Dennison no meeting could be held, and that even if the Governor did arrive there was no likelihood of any important action on any of the subjects now engaging public attention. With the difficulty between Pennsylvania and Baltimore people, he said, the Commissioners had nothing whatever to do. They merely obeyed the orders of the Presidents of their respective roads, and judging from present appearances there was no probability of any change in the policy of the lines represented by the commission.

ANOTHER CONTROVERSY.

THE TROUBLE ABOUT THE CHICAGO, DUBUQUE AND MINNESOTA AND THE CHICAGO, CLINTON AND DUBUQUE ROADS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Considerable controversy and some excitement is engendered here by the dissatisfied bondholders of the Chicago and Dubuque and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads. A card is published to-day signed by J. M. Forbes and J. N. R. Griswold, urging the bondholders of the Chicago and Burlington road to oust Messrs. Joy, Denison, and Burnham from the directory of the latter line, as they, without fraudulent intent, have ostensibly ordered the bad management of the Dubuque Road and its construction companies, and have applied $240,000 of moneys of the Chicago and Burlington Road for the payment of coupons of the Dubuque Road, thereby mixing the funds of two distinct corporations.

Six Directors of the Burlington and Quincy Road also publish a card explaining that they were deceived by the representations of certain officials, and allowed the affairs of their own road to become involved with the Dubuque Road, believing that they were acting for the interests of their bondholders.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 18.—The report telegraphed from Boston relative to the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota and the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Railroads contains many errors. The latter road had a land grant of less than 40,000 acres, all told. The former road had no land grant whatever. Instead of having no paid stock as stated, there was upward of $700,000 paid for stock, in the two roads. The extension made to Messrs. Joy, Walker, Thayer, Brooks, and Bartlett was not true. Instead of having cost $40,000 per mile, the roads in fact cost less than $24,000 per mile, and are certainly as well built as any roads in the country.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Three incendiary fires occurred at Troy, N. Y., yesterday morning. Two barns and a foundry, the latter owned by Torrence, Merriam & Co., were destroyed. Total loss about $25,000; fully insured. This is the fifth incendiary fire that has occurred within three days in this vicinity.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says at 12:45 yesterday morning the large gasometer of the Des Moines gas-works exploded, and in a few minutes the whole works were on fire. The loss was about $10,000. It was feared that the workmen were killed, but they were only slightly injured.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story brick house No. 40 Washington street, on the corner of Morris, occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. Ahearn, who also keeps a liquor saloon on the first floor. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove in the bar-room, and was discovered by Officer Nugent, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who saw it over the fan-light of the door. He immediately aroused the inmates of the house, eighteen in number, and then gave the alarm. The Fire Brigade, which was soon on the ground, succeeded in confining the fire to the house in which it began, but the flames were not subdued until the entire interior of the house had been destroyed. Loss about $4,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. The pressure has fallen over the lower lakes and the Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the Middle and South Atlantic States and westward, with south-easterly winds, and in the Ohio Valley light snow. The rivers fell during Thursday at Memphis and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Friday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, south and east winds, and continued warmer, cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, cloudy, and snowy or rainy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the North-west, and the upper lake region, rising barometer, north and west winds, and colder, cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly, warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

The rivers will continue to fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	19°	11°	3:30 P. M.	34°	20°
6 A. M.	18°	9°	6 P. M.	32°	19°
9 A. M.	20°	13°	9 P. M.	28°	19°
12 M.	26°	15°	12 P. M.	26°	19°

Average temperature yesterday.....15 4-5°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....25 3-8°

"A PURE, WHITE, BEAUTIFUL SOUL."

From the Sun, Feb. 18.

Of course, we are not going to discuss the value of Mr. Tilton's testimony, because this would be improper; but there is one feature about it of so strange a nature, and so destitute of any apparent bearing upon the verdict of the jury, that we can not forbear from referring to it. We refer to the fact that throughout his evidence, even while swearing that his wife had confessed to repeated acts of adultery with Mr. Beecher, he seems to be carefully laying the foundation for a reconciliation with her. He speaks of her in terms of affectionate eulogy and admiration. Even when she sins, it is in a trance, and she is not responsible. "She is a character," he says, "which could have a reverence and enthusiasm for a man of Mr. Beecher's temperament and religious convictions and teachings, and carry it to an extreme length without the thought of passion or criminality. I do not think the thought of passion and of criminality were in her breast at all." In other words, notwithstanding what he alleges she has done, he still reveres her as "a pure, good woman," a clean, white, beautiful soul. This being his idea, why may not these congenial and forgiving spirits be once more brought into conjugal relations after the trial is over? And if the verdict should be in Mr. Beecher's favor, such a reconciliation would, we suppose, be all the easier. Does anybody doubt that they will thus be reunited before very long?

It is also interesting to note that in this opinion about the wife who has left him, after having, as he alleges, committed the crime of adultery, Mr. Tilton substantially agrees with the view of Mr. Beecher as expressed in his statement of July 22, 1874, asserting "the honor and purity of this beloved Christian woman." This Mr. Beecher earnestly believed in, though, according to his subsequent statement of Aug. 13, she had some time before given to her husband a written declaration that he [Mr. Beecher] had offered her improper solicitations, which declaration was nothing but lies. As she "lay upon her bed," said Mr. Beecher, "white as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance, and with her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer," she admitted that she had told these horrible lies about him, and thereupon she got up out of her attitude of prayer and wrote a contradiction of the lies, but this contradiction she afterward had destroyed; and yet he still esteems her as a beloved Christian woman, and she now appears among his special friends at the trial every day. We mention these circumstances neither for praise nor for censure, but simply to show that upon one conspicuous subject the plaintiff and defendant in this extraordinary case are altogether of one and the same mind. They differ in their premises, the one proclaiming her an adulteress and the other a liar, but they agree in the conclusion that she is a beloved Christian woman, and a pure, white, beautiful soul, all the same.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Some time last September, George Raymond, a clerk in a New-York drug-house, forged a draft on his employers for $1,000, which he succeeded in cashing, and then left the City. He came to this city in December, and has since been carrying on a small cigar store. His New-York acquaintances learned his whereabouts and he was taken into custody yesterday afternoon by Detective Simmons and locked up. He will be held until an officer arrives from New-York.

INFANTICIDE.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Lizzie Miller, twenty years of age, a domestic in the family of James Pierce, of Quincy, was arrested and locked up this afternoon charged with drowning her new-born illegitimate child. This is the fourth case of infanticide in this city and vicinity within forty-eight hours.

A KENTUCKY FEUD.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 18.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Riverton, Ky., says at a religious meeting at Willard, Ky., last night a shooting affray occurred between three noted characters named Roorke, Montgomery, and Rose. About fifteen shots were fired. Roorke was dangerously wounded, Rose slightly hurt, and a Miss Matuly, who was walking with Roorke, was shot between the shoulders. Miss Matuly's wound will probably prove fatal. The affair grew out of an old feud. The same parties exchanged shots about three months ago, the affair then resulting in the wounding of Roorke slightly. No arrests were made.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS ON RAPID TRANSIT.

THE SEVERAL METHODS CONSIDERED—PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS—THERE SHOULD BE TWO ROADS.

The committee appointed by the American Society of Civil Engineers to investigate the necessary conditions of success and to recommend plans for the best means of rapid transit for passengers, and the best and cheapest methods of delivering, storing, and distributing freight in this City, has completed its work and submitted its report to the society. These gentlemen, Messrs. O. Chanute, M. N. Forney, Ashbel Welch, Charles K. Graham, and Francis Collingwood, have investigated seventeen plans for underground, eight for depressed, and fifty for elevated railways. Of underground roads the committee reports that they could not be built and equipped short of $2,000,000 per mile. The cost of the Central Underground Railway, which, the engineers think, has been very carefully worked out, was estimated by Messrs. W. W. Evans, E. S. Chesbrough, and George S. Greene at $17,625,301 for nine miles of road. The cost of the Arcade Railway was estimated, for a quadruple track, without rolling stock, at $2,096,950 per mile. The following objections against the underground system are recited in the report: That it would during its construction seriously interfere with the present surface traffic on the streets; that it would require expensive and inconvenient alterations of the sewerage, and of the water and gas pipes of the City; that at many points it would be below high-water mark, and the cost of artificial drainage would add materially to the maintenance charges; that ventilation would be difficult and patronage limited. The depressed system, which might be called "the way through the blocks," the committee considered open to some of the foregoing objections as well as to many new ones. The elevated system was thought the cheapest system, involving fewer contingencies than the other system. The principal objections urged against it are:

1. That if built, as once proposed, of masonry, it would be nearly as expensive as an underground road, and by obstructing light and ventilation, would seriously injure adjoining property. 2. That if built of iron, it would be deficient in stability and permanence. 3. That there would be great danger to passengers in case of a derailment. 4. The anticipated injury and damage to the value of real estate along the line of the road.

As the committee recommends the adoption of some form of elevated railroad, it expresses its views upon each of the above objections. The following are the opinions of its members: 1. The road should not be built of masonry, except, possibly, on those portions which will be through the blocks in passing from the line of one street to another. It should generally be an iron skeleton structure. 2. There is no warrant whatever for any supposed lack of stability and permanence in a well-designed iron structure. Iron bridges and trestles are built every day on our railroads, exposed to much greater loads and vibrations than those which will ever be imposed upon an elevated railroad. 3. Danger to passengers must be guarded against by the system of construction of the road and rolling stock, and safety appliances on the cars. It involves very careful examination and design, but we are satisfied that serious accidents may be rendered almost impossible. The New-York Elevated Railroad, with a confessedly interior construction, has now been in operation three years and seven months, and has carried about 1,800,000 passengers, without injuring any of them in any way. As the New-York Elevated Railroad does as yet but a small business, it is still a matter of judgment how a successful rapid-transit road will affect the values of property along its line. Opinions of this class, expressed in the early days of railroads, have so often been disproved by facts that they should be received with caution. It seems reasonable to believe that down-town values along the lines of the future elevated railroads will not be seriously diminished, while up-town values will be largely increased.

The report then reviews the rolling weights to be carried, the position of the road in the street, the rolling stock, the location of routes, and by whom the road shall be constructed. As a result of the consideration of the plans and schemes submitted, the committee has reached these five conclusions:

1st. In order to be profitable with the fares and volume of business likely to be obtained, double-tracked rapid transit roads should not cost, fully equipped, much, if any, more than from $700,000 to $1,125,000 per mile, according to location, and this points to some form of elevated railroad as the leading feature of the design to be recommended. 2d. The right of way must be given to them, over streets selected for that purpose, and they should be operated by locomotives and by cars of somewhat different construction from those in use in this country, made very much lighter than ordinary rolling stock. 3d. The character of the structure carrying the roads should vary with the location, so as to adapt itself to the local circumstances of each case. No one single plan is likely to prove applicable over all parts of the City. The general principles which should govern, have been set forth in the body of this report. 4th. There should presently be two roads, one on the east and another on the west side of Central Park, to be eventually complemented by one additional road on each side. The latter may be along the water front. 5th. Another effort should be made to induce private capital to build them. If this fails, they might be taken up by the City and built as municipal works. The needed roads can be built in one year. To confer rapid transit on the City of New-York seems an object not unworthy the highest ambition of its leading citizens.

After considering what would be the best and cheapest method of delivering, storing, and distributing goods and freight, the committee suggest that, in addition to the thirteen existing City markets, there should be twenty more retail market-houses at convenient points throughout the City; also an improved system of lighterage to ships, and docks by which boats and barges shall be loaded and unloaded by steam or hydraulic power. It is also suggested that there should be in connection with each important railroad terminus at this port a system of fire-proof storage warehouses, fronting upon a basin or slip, the railroad track being upon the other side, or inside the warehouses. The report recommends that a portion of the new street being built by the Dock Commissioners be set apart for a row of warehouses, storage-yards, and manufacturing establishments, encircling the water-front of the City. In connection with and adjacent to these it is likewise proposed to have a belt railroad, of two main tracks and one side track, on the surface of the street. Added to the report are two appendices, which give careful estimates of the possible revenues and of the cost of running trains furnishing the requisite accommodations.

A PETITION TO THE MAYOR.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to request you to ask the State Legislature to enact a general law, within constitutional limits, for city railroads and rapid transit, with general provisions as follows, viz.: Giving to Mayors or city authorities power to appoint Commissioners to fix routes for elevated roads. The routes so designated to carry with them the complete franchise and privileges necessary for such purposes; the routes so designated and fixed, with the franchise, to be sold at public sale under such regulations as the Mayors may direct as to terms, forfeitures, and completion; necessary provision for the requirements of the Constitution (amended) as to consent of property owners; provision as to the extent city authorities may act or assist in the event of failure to sell such routes, or after sale failure to complete.

If such a law shall be passed giving the opportunity to acquire the franchise free from impracticable conditions, and with liberty to construct the best adapted structure, (cost and revenue considered,) upon a suitable route, we will make a fair bid for the franchise, and, if successful, place ourselves under forfeiture and surety that the road shall be built and operated without delay.

The amended Constitution intends to confer upon city authorities the control in locating and permitting city roads; hence we consider you the proper channel through which requests for legislation should go to the Legislature.

(Signed.) Daniel Butterfield, F. P. James, C. K. Garrison, Russell Sage, N. A. Cowdrey, James Buell, William F. Blodgett.

THE SNOW-PLOW.

MOTION TO RESTRAIN THE STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES FROM PILING AND LEAVING THE SNOW IN THE GUTTERS—A DECISION RESERVED.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Robinson, a motion was made for an injunction to restrain the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company from using the snow-plow and sweeper, and from piling up and leaving the snow thrown from the tracks in the space between the track and sidewalk. The motion was made in proceedings instituted by John Taylor Johnston, of Fifth avenue, and Edward Oothout, of Eighth street. The affidavit of Mr. Johnston, who seems to lead in the matter, was to the effect that his residence is on the corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street, with an entrance to his kitchen and stables on Eighth street; that when it snows the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company, whose cars pass his house on Eighth street, run their snow-plow through the street, making a bank or snow between the track and the sidewalk, in the gutter, and even up on the sidewalk; that he called on Mr. Sharp, the President of the road, but could not see him, and then sent him a communication setting forth all the inconvenience and injury he was suffering. To this he received no satisfactory reply.

The affidavit of Mr. Oothout and those of a number of other residents of Eighth street, were to the effect that all of them had suffered inconvenience similar to that of Mr. Johnston, and that when necessary for the families of those having carriages to use them, they were compelled to climb over the piles of snow thrown up by the railroad company.

On behalf of the company, the affidavits by the President, Mr. Sharp, and a large number of railroad men were read. All of them concurred in the assertion that the snow-plow and the sweeper were the only effective means by which the tracks can be promptly cleared and the cars kept running for the accommodation of the traveling public, in whose interest the road was chartered by the Legislature. Mr. Sharp, in his affidavit, went minutely into the facts which have given rise to this proceeding. He alleged that he is bound by his charter to keep his cars and track in running condition; that by no other means can he do this during a snow-storm except by the use of the snow-plow and sweeper; that if compelled to remove the snow he would have to remove it from a space two miles long and sixty feet wide; that to remove it from that space it would be impossible to hire either sufficient men or carts—even the great corporation of New-York feeling itself unequal to this task—and if he could hire such, the cost would be so large as to make the franchise of the road worthless; that aprons are put on the sweepers to prevent the mud getting on the sidewalk, or on pedestrians. Upon these affidavits, of which the foregoing is the substance, Mr. H. H. Anderson, on behalf of the motion, argued that his clients were at least entitled to an injunction restraining the defendant from throwing and leaving the snow on the side of the track so as to create an obstruction and a nuisance, and impede egress or ingress to their dwellings by those resident along the line of the track.

Mr. O. E. Bright, on behalf of the company, argued that they were bound by their charter to keep their road in running order for the use of the public; that if the prayer of the plaintiffs was granted, it would compel defendants to refrain absolutely from touching the snow; that all the injuries complained of by plaintiff were denied by defendant.

From occasional remarks which fell from the lips of Judge Robinson during the discussion, he was clearly of the opinion that the company were bound by their charter to clear their track, and to clear it by the most prompt and efficient means, and that the snow-plow was shown by the affidavits to be the only prompt and efficient means.

Both counsel expressed a wish for a written opinion on the case, and Judge Robinson took the questions involved under consideration.

A SMUGGLER'S WIFE ARRESTED.

MRS. GRAFF READY TO JOIN HER HUSBAND—SHE IS DETAINED, FURNISHES BAIL, AND LEAVES FOR MONTREAL.

A few days ago, by virtue of process issued in a civil suit against Lafayette Graff, to recover the value of silks he was charged with smuggling into this port, several thousand dollars' worth of property he had in a safe in the Mercantile Trust Company was attached by Deputy Marshal Crowley, just as the wife of the defendant was about to take possession of it. On Wednesday it was determined to attach the residence of Graff, a costly and well-furnished brown-stone building, at No. 207 East Sixty-first street, and to arrest Mrs. Graff, and detain her as a witness against all the other defendants except her husband. Deputy Marshals Crowley and Deubert went to serve the attachment and warrant late on Wednesday afternoon, but the attachment was not served on account of Mrs. Graff having satisfied the deputies that the house and furniture were her personal property, having been conveyed to her by her husband last October. The deputies did not serve the warrant for Mrs. Graff's arrest then, but seeing indications that she was about to start on a journey, withdrew to a convenient distance, and watched events. Shortly, a carriage drove up to the door, and Mrs. Graff, with her trunks all packed, was just about to start to catch the afternoon train connecting through to Montreal, when she was politely intercepted by the deputies, who exhibited their warrants and announced their errand. Mrs. Graff made the best of circumstances, chatting and laughing with the officers as if she regarded the affair as an excellent joke. She positively asserted that she knew nothing about the alleged smuggling. She was allowed to remain in her residence all Wednesday night, and yesterday morning, accompanied by her mother, came down to the United States Court building in her carriage, and was taken before Judge Blatchford, who fixed her bail at $5,000. She offered, through counsel, to become her own surety, giving her residence as security, but Assistant District Attorney Purdy objected. A motion was then made to reduce the bail, and, by consent of District Attorney Bliss, it was lessened to $2,000 on condition that two sureties be produced who could justify in $4,000 each. In a little while Messrs. Theodore W. Myers, of No. 116 East Thirty-seventh street, and Henry Hyman, of No. 11 West Fifty-third street, came to the building, and were accepted as sureties, and then Mrs. Graff and her mother were driven away just in time to catch yesterday afternoon's train for Montreal.

"THE LADIES' BILLIARD MATCH."

A billiard match for the benefit of the Ladies' Homeopathic Hospital Fair Association took place last night in Tammany Hall. Among the audience which comfortably filled the hall were many of the leading ladies and gentlemen of the City. The game was a four-handed one, at French caroms, 500 points up, between the brothers Joseph and Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly. The playing was exceedingly poor, and quite out of keeping with the previous records of the experts who participated. The players, with, perhaps, the single exception of Mr. Joseph Dion, seemed out of playing mood, and misses and low runs were the rule. The highest run scored by Garnier, and Daly was 65 which was gained by the latter after a long series of reverses, and by the Dion brothers 56, made by Joseph Dion. The game was won by the Dion brothers, who made the score exactly in the sixty-fourth inning, to 324 scored by Garnier and Daly. At the conclusion of the match an exhibition of fancy shots was given by Mr. Albert Garnier, and the tourney finished with the presentation of commemorative gold badges to the victors by the representatives of the Ladies' Committee.

FATAL "COASTING" ACCIDENT.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18.—This evening, as a party of six were coasting in this city, one of the steering-ropes of the sled, a traverse runner, broke, and the sled ran against a fence. Edward J. Cannavan, who was steerer, had his skull fractured, and died soon after. Anna Quinn had a leg broken, and Loretta Monnahan had her ankle sprained. The others were severely bruised. The parties injured are each sixteen years of age.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness or Croup, use at once WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

MARRIED.

KIMBALL—SPARHAWK.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, at the residence of Heman Burr, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Hon. C. P. KIMBALL, of Maine, to Mrs. HELEN A. SPARHAWK, daughter of H. F. Getchell, of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

BATEMAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, ELLA B., daughter of Benjamin and Louise H. Bateman, aged 17 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 147 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

BERTINE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, 17th inst., PETER BERTINE, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, Mount Vernon, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the train which leaves the Forty-second Street Depot at 9:05 A. M.

DRAYTON.—At Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1875, JOHN B. DRAYTON, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Academy st., Jersey City Heights.

HOTCHKISS.—At New-Haven, Feb. 17, F. W. HOTCHKISS, aged 38 years, son of Russell Hotchkiss, of this City.

Funeral services at New-Haven Saturday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JANES.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875, LYDIA MARIA, wife of Wm. H. Janes, and daughter of John and Maria Taylor, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOWERRE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1875, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE, wife of William Lowerre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 131 West 14th st., on Friday next, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

PIERCE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, at West Farms, N. Y., ELIZA M., wife of Lemuel Pierce, in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

RYKERT.—On Wednesday night, Feb. 17, of pneumonia, FLORENCE ELLA, daughter of Theron and the late Mary Rykert, in the 7th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 92 3d av. Friends and relatives invited. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 17, MARY T. GROSS, wife of Samuel S. Smith.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMSON.—On Tuesday the 16th inst., at his residence, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., SAMUEL B. THOMSON, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av., on Friday the 19th inst., at 3 P. M.

VAN DORN.—At Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, HENRIETTA VROOM, wife of Lewis Van Dorn.

Services at Peapack, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Readington for interment.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, 17th inst., KATIE F. JONES, grand-daughter of John F. Williams, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to the funeral services, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 3:30 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 371 West 55th st.

WINES.—At Catskill, N. Y., 17th February, HARRIET WINES, wife of Rev. W. H. Wines, and daughter of F. N. Wilson.

Funeral on Saturday, 20th of February, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence.

WINSLOW.—At Woodcliff, the residence of her parents, near Poughkeepsie, on Feb. 16, JULIA WICKES, daughter of John R. and Harriet W. Winslow, aged [illegible] years and 6 months.

Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock, from her late home.

WHITLOCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, ELIZABETH W., widow of the late John W. Whitlock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 231 East 51st st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HARVARD Club of New-York will be given at Delmonico's, 14th st., FRIDAY, Feb. 19, at 6:30 P. M. All who have been in any way connected with the University are cordially invited to attend. Tickets can be obtained of FRANCIS M. WELD, No. 52 William st., or at Delmonico's.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, large sale of household furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	9	Hides, bales	30
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Leather, sides	4,751
Cotton, bales	635	Oil, Red, bbls	50
Broom-corn, bales	88	Pork, pkgs	290
Dried Fruit, pkgs	122	Beef, pkgs	26
Eggs, bbls	256	Cut Meats, pkgs	693
Flour, bbls	2,880	Grease, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	40,100	Lard, pkgs	906
Corn, bushels	59,200	Butter, pkgs	1,972
Oats, bushels	9,300	Cheese, pkgs	5
Malt, bushels	4,125	Tallow, pkgs	40
Barley, bushels	1,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	636
Grass-seed, bags	200	Spelter, pcs	621
Beans, bbls	113	Starch, bxs	1,633
Peas, bushels	300	Tow, bales	54
Corn-meal, bbls	25	Tea, half chests	9
Corn-meal, bags	527	Tobacco, hhds	10
B'kwheat Flour, pkgs	59	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	67
Hops, bales	81	Whisky, bbls	430
Hides, No.	78	Wool, bales	37

ASHES—Have been attracting very little attention, yet quoted nominally steady, on the basis of $6 for Pots and $8@$8 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

COCOA—Has been partially neglected since our last, yet held with firmness. Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guyaquil at 11½c.@12c., gold.

COFFEE—The jobbing business in Brazils has been somewhat larger at the easier prices quoted, but the invoice demand has continued unimportant, with prices entirely nominal....The stock of Rio and Santos here this morning was 36,170 bags, and at the outports, 55,539 bags, with 206,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 74,000 bags for this port. Other kinds dull and weak, recent movements having been confined to 500 bags Maracaibo, and 109 bags Costa Rica within our range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 9,570 bags and 3,052 mats, including 400 bags and 3,096 mats Java, 3,837 bags Porto Rico, 1,239 bags Mexican, 893 bags Costa Rica, and 105 bags Manila. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20½c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Mexican, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c., ⅌ lb., gold.

COTTON—In early deliveries there has been increased business, the export trade favored by the higher rate of foreign exchange, and prices have ruled ⅛c. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,427 bales, (of which 2,601 bales were on last evening,) including 688 bales to spinners, 1,339 bales to exporters, and 1,500 bales to speculators. "Short notices" were quoted at 15 9-16c., at which rate 1,000 bales were sold. In future deliveries, with light receipts at the ports, prices have ruled ⅛c. higher, with business moderate, however. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bales, (of which 4,000 bales on last evening, and 7,900 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 11-16c.; March at 15 23-32c.; April at 16 3-32c.; May at 16 13-32c.; June at 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; July at 16 31-32c.@17c.; August at 17 3-32c.@17 5-32c.; September at 16⅝c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 11,210 bales, against 16,457 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 78,295 bales, against 89,309 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,807,972 bales, against 2,926,343 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 43,818 bales; to the Continent, 22,268 bales. Stock in New-York, 174,331 bales; consolidated stocks at the ports, 840,271 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate request at $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—Trade has been on a moderate scale. Dry Cod have been quoted higher. Other kinds steady. We quote: Dry Cod at from $6@$6 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3, $8@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at $1 07@$1 10 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Much more activity has been noted in State and Western Flour, at generally firm prices. The export demand has been quite brisk, chiefly for stock for the English markets, within the range of $4 80@$5 for Standard to very good Extras, in lines; and for supplies for the West Indies and South America, largely City Mill product, at full current rates. Deliveries of stock are less difficult, the harbor being freer from ice troubles, and this circumstance helps materially the outward movement. The home trade call for supplies has been moderate at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 18,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 70@$4 20; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 80@$5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 80@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 85@$5 65; and Trade and Family Extras at essentially unchanged figures. Included in the sales have been 10,100 bbls. shipping stock at the current rates, including 4,200 bbls. City Mill product, within the range....Southern Flour has been in somewhat better demand, chiefly in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 80@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $4@$5 15 for fine to very choice superfine. Sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand within the range of from $3 85@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 650 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, quiet at from $1 45@$1 80 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal slow of sale, within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in very moderate request, within the range of $2 50@$3 ⅌ 100 lb. for poor to fancy.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in better demand and stronger in price, the dealings indicating an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel on low grade stock. The inquiry has been mainly from export buyers. Winter Wheat has been comparatively quiet, yet held with more firmness, especially the better qualities, which have been in rather limited supply. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 06@$1 09 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, closing at $1 07 for Prime, in store; $1 07@$1 09½ for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 15@$1 20 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 03@$1 06 for No. 3 Spring; $1 03@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, car lots, the latter for very choice; $1 25 for Amber Western; $1 22@$1 24 for fair to prime Red Western, and (nominally) $1 25@$1 30 for White Western, ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been in more urgent request, in good part for export, at a shade higher prices, closing about steady at the improvement. Offerings of prime samples comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 76,000 bushels at 82c.@83c. for ordinary to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 82½c.@83c. for stock, afloat; 83c.@83½c. for New Yellow do; 82c.@82½c. for New White do.; Old, wholly nominal....Rye, very quiet at 90c.@97c. for the range of Canada, Western, and State. A few car lots sold at 93c.....Barley, quite dull, and irregular; last sales of very good to choice Canada West at $1 45@$1 50. Buyers and sellers now 3c.@5c. a bushel apart in their views, checking operations. Sales reported of 5,000 bushels Canada on private terms....Barley-malt inactive and nominally unchanged as to values....Canada Peas lower on a very moderate inquiry: sales, 7,800 bushels, in bond, at $1 05 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in good demand, but the light offerings of prime and the somewhat firmer views of holders have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bushels at 69c.@71c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 70c. for Toledo, and 71c. for Chicago, car stock, afloat, with 71c. bid for the latter at the close; 70c.@72½c. for White Western; 69c.@71c. for Mixed State; 71c.@72c. for White do., car lots....Feed has been in demand in a jobbing way, within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to choice, ⅌ ton....Hay has been in fair request, with shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw salable and steady in a jobbing way, at 45c.@75c. Oat at 45c.@50c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HEMP, &c.—There has been a moderate inquiry for Jute Butts, with 200 bales sold at 2 9-16c., currency, cash.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 4,000 Montevideo at 25c., gold, 4 months; 4,527 California; 300 green-salted New-Orleans, and 500 dry-salted Texas on private terms.

MOLASSES—A moderate jobbing trade has been noted in New-Orleans new crop, within the previous range; 170 bbls. reported sold at 57c.@65c., the latter for fancy. Stock here this morning estimated 8,800 bbls. Foreign product has been offered reservedly, and has been in light demand, with values quoted irregular. Stock in first hands here this morning estimated at 1,281 hhds. Porto Rico, 255 hhds. Cuba, and 180 hhds. English Islands. We quote here: Porto Rico, 38c.@48c.; Barbados, 36c.@40c.; Demerara, 35c.@45c.; new crop Muscovado, 36c.@43c.; do. Clayed, 35c.@39c.; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans new crop, 55c.@65c. for good to fancy. Syrups have been in good request, and held more confidently, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@67½c., the latter for fancy, ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been rather quiet on the basis of 33c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls., old product, with new quoted at 31c. and 34c. in hhds. and bbls., respectively.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted higher on a fair demand, with strained to good strained quoted at $2 12½@$2 17½ ⅌ 280 lb.; sales 1,000 bbls. good strained, afloat, at the latter rate....Tar dull and irregular....City Pitch sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at $2 30, delivered....Spirits Turpentine quiet but steady at 37½c.@38c. for merchantable: sales 35 bbls., from dock, at 38c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Lower and in less demand....Of Crude, in bulk, 500 bbls. sold at 7¼c....Of Refined, 5,000 bbls., deliverable to March 20, at 14c.; with early deliveries quoted at 14c....Refined, in cases, 18⅜c.@19c....City Naphtha, 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more active demand on export account, with a moderate speculative trade; sales, 400 bbls. New Mess, for prompt delivery, $19 25; 250 bbls. do., for March, $19 12½; 250 bbls. do., for April, $19 20; 250 bbls. do., for May, $19 50. Prime Mess Pork has been selling quite freely at full, unchanged prices; sales, 631 bbls. Western at $18@$18 25, and 350 bbls. City on private terms; Extra Prime has been quoted at $14 50@$15. Dressed Hogs have been more difficult to sell at easier prices; Western quoted 8¼c., and City 8⅞c.@9c. Bacon has been in rather better export demand, at steady prices; sales, 600 boxes Western Long Clear, 10¼c.; 250 boxes City do., 10¼c.; 100 boxes Short Clear, on private terms; 200 boxes do., 10 15-16c.; Long and Short Clear, together, half and half, quoted 10½c. bid, and 10⅝c. asked; sales for Western delivery were 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, together, 9⅞c. Cut Meats have been moderately active; sales 100 boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅝c., generally held at 7¾c.; 35,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 9¾c.@10c.; 100 bxs. do. at 10¼c.; 150 bxs. Clear do. at 10⅞c.@11c.; 1,500 loose Pickled Hams at 10¾c.; 2,000 loose Fresh do. at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; 1,200 loose Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; Smoked Shoulders quoted at 8¾c.@9c.; Smoked Hams, 12½c. Western Steam Lard has been very quiet, opening about 1-16c. lower on March and later deliveries, but closed firmer; sales, 850 tcs. contract goods, for prompt delivery, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; 50 tcs. choice at 14c.; 250 tcs. February, 13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; March, quoted 13 15-16c.@14c., with 750 tcs., sold late yesterday, 14c.; also sales of 3,000 tcs., April, at 14⅛c., and late yesterday, 750 tcs., for May, at 14¼c., closing at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c. Of City Steam, sales have been 160 tcs. at 13¾c., and of No. 1 City, 60 tcs. at 13⅜. Refined has been quiet; sales 250 tcs. for West Indies, 13¾c.@13⅞c., and 800 tcs. for South America, on private terms. Continent quoted 14⅛c.@14¼c....Butter and Cheese quoted firm, on a fair trade, in the better qualities....Eggs have been less urgently inquired for within the range of from 36c.@42c. for ordinary to fancy fresh stock. Offerings increasing.

SPICES—Have been very moderately inquired for, with values quoted about steady. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 04@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 40c.@41c.; East India Pepper at 18½c.@19c.; White Pepper at 26c.; Pimento at 11c.@11¼c.; Ginger, 11¼c.@12½c.

SUGARS—Raw has been very dull, with prices quoted a trifle lower, but altogether nominal. A sale of 100 bxs. Clayed was made at 8½c., and recently, not before reported, of 863 hhds. and 500 bxs. at 7⅜c.@7¾c. for Muscovado, and 8⅞c. for Centrifugal. The receipts of Raw Sugars since the first inst. have been 20,739 hhds., 15,719 bxs., 62,480 bags, (and 780 hhds. Melado.) Sales to this morning, 15,192 hhds., 12,546 bxs., and 28,897 bags, (and 780 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning estimated at 29,317 hhds., 35,261 bxs., 96,978 bags, against 23,779 hhds., 32,088 bxs., and 63,395 bags Feb. 1, 1875, and 13,447 hhds., 14,346 bxs., 141,676 bags, (and 578 hhds. Melado,) Feb. 19, 1874. We now quote fair refining at 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar at 6½c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9¾c.; and Yellow at 8c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Steady on sales of equal to 65,000 lb. at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for good to prime, and 8⅞c. for very choice (in bbls.)....Stearine quiet but steady; 60 tcs. prime Western sold at 14¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been ruling very dull. A sale of 1,000 half-chests Green was reported on private terms. The auction sale to-day brought prices about 5c. under the highest prices of last month, during the speculative period, but showed, perhaps, rather a steadier feeling as compared with the sale of last week. The unreserved Teas, 3,017 pkgs., brought 30c.@55½c. for Young Hyson, 29½c.@37c. for Imperial, 26½c.@35c. for Gunpowder, 29½c.@35½c. for Hyson, 31c.@50c. for Imperial. Of the reserved Teas, 75 half-chests Japan brought 45c., and 109 half-chests Oolong 45c.@58c.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 08, or fully 4c. ⅌ gallon, on sales of 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain-room berth, particularly by steam, was in very good request, with rates showing rather more firmness. Provisions were offering quite freely at about previous figures and a fairly active business was reported, almost wholly for the Liverpool steamers, this and next week's shipments. Flour room in more demand at unaltered quotations. Market otherwise comparatively quiet in the way of berth freights. And in the chartering line business has been very slow, with rates ruling essentially as before quoted. Tonnage for Grain, Petroleum, and Cotton inquired for reservedly. The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 3,450 pkgs. Provisions, for this and next week's shipment, at 30s.@35s., mainly Bacon at 30s.; 300 bbls. of Apples at 4s.; 2,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d.; 4,500 Staves on private terms, and, by sail, 60 tons Provisions at 25s. To London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d.; to Glasgow, 150 tons Provisions at 35s.; to Bremen, by steam, 150 cases Tobacco at 30s., and 100 hhds. of Tobacco Stems at 40s. The only charter reported was a Norwegian bark, 479 tons, hence, to Cette, with general cargo at 30s. ⅌ ton in full.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advanced and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, 88¾c.@89c.; No. 2 do., 84⅜c.@84½c., spot; 84⅞c. March; 86⅛c. April; No. 3 do., 80½c.@80¾c.; Rejected, 77½c. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 62⅞c., spot; 63¼c. bid March; 64¼c.@64⅝c. April; Rejected, 62c.@62¼c. Oats—Demand light and holders firm; No. 2, 53½c. bid, spot or March; 56⅜c. bid April. Rye steady; No. 2, 97½c. for regular; 99c. for strictly fresh. Barley dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs in good demand; Light, $7 80@$7 90; Heavy, $8 10@8 25. Pork in fair demand, and lower, at $18 17½, spot; $18 20, March; $18 50, April. Lard steady at $13 50, spot; $13 70, April. Whisky in good demand at $1 04@$1 05. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat was easier at 84⅝c.@84¾c., March; 86c.@86½c., April. Corn firm at 63⅜c.@63½c., March; 64⅜c.@64½c., April. Oats unchanged. Pork easier at $18 47½, April. Lard unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Cotton easier; Low Middling, 15c. Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 16@$1 20; other grades unchanged. Corn—Southern steady; Western weaker; Southern White, 78c.@80c.; Southern Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 77c. Oats quiet, steady; Southern, 67c.@68c.; Western White, 67c.@68c.; Western Mixed, 65c.@66c. Rye dull; unchanged at $1@$1 03. Hay firmer; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$22. Provisions quiet, with better feeling. Pork—$19 25@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon steady, firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c. Butter firmer; Western tubs, 24c.@30c.; do., rolls, 22c.@28c. Petroleum quiet; nominally, 7⅜c.@7½c. Coffee steady; nominally unchanged. Whisky—No market; nominally, $1 04@$1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Petroleum firm; Refined, early delivery, 14c.@14¼c.; late do., 14½c.; Crude, in bbls., 10½c.@10¾c.; in bulk, 6¾c. Clover-seed—Pennsylvania, 10c.@10½c.; Western, 11c.@11¼c. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; Red, $1 17; Amber, $1 20@$1 24. Rye, 95c. Corn quiet; Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 78c. Oats wanted at 67½c.@68c. for White, and 65c. for Mixed. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork, $19 50@$20 50. Whisky, $1 05. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@35c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; Western Firsts, 24c.@27c.; Western Rolls, 25c.@27c. Cheese unchanged; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 40c.@41c.; Western, 38c.@40c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 63½c.@65c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 56c.@56½c. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye firm at $1 03@$1 04. Whisky held at $1 05; no sales. Pork quiet at $18 50, cash and March; $18 55, April; $19 37½, July. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon quiet, unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally 13⅜c. Live Hogs steady; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Packers, $6 50@$7 50; some extra heavy sold at $7 60. Cattle firm; in good demand; sales of fair Indiana Steers at $4 25@$4 50; fair Colorado Stockers, $3 25; good native Steers, $5 35@$5 75; fair do., $5@$5 25; native Butchers', $4 37½@$4 60; native Feeders, $5 12½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,200 head.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; Red, $1 17. Corn dull at 68c. Oats steady at 59c.@63c. Rye steady at $1 09@$1 10. Barley dull. Butter dull. Cloverseed easier at 11c.@11½c. Pork unchanged. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, $13 56¼@$13 62½; Kettle, $14 25@$14 50. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Whisky active; firm at $1. Live Hogs active and firm; common, $6 50@$6 75; common to good, $6 90@$7 50; no choice offering; the bulk of the sales were at $7@$7 35; receipts, 1,900 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Receipts—3,100 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 16,400 bushels Corn, 11,200 bushels Oats, all through shipments. Flour steady; sales, 480 bbls. at $4 75@$6 for Spring and Bakers', and $6@$6 75 for White, according to quality. Wheat dull; sales of 800 bushels North-western at $1. Corn dull, but firm; sales, 5 cars New, on track, at 75c. Rye inactive. Oats retailing at 58c. Barley neglected; entirely nominal. Seeds quiet; sales, 500 bushels Timothy at $2 90; Medium Clover, $6 75. Mess Pork, $18 50. Lard, 14c. Dressed Hogs, $8 25@$8 75. Highwines unsettled and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats firm and steady; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. Bacon strong and scarce; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@14c. Lard quiet; prime Steam, 14⅛c.; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky dull at $1. Bagging firmer; advancing tendency; sales at 12c.@12½c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 18.—Flour steady at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 87c.@88c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 40. Corn-meal—Bolted, $37; Unbolted, $36. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30.

DETROIT, Feb. 18.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; in fair demand at 68½c.@69. Oats quiet; unchanged. Clover-seed dull at $6 25. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18.—Flour firm, in fair demand, unchanged. Corn and Oats—Market bare. Lard firm, in fair demand at 14¼c.@15c. Bulk-meats—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 10¾c. Pork—Market bare.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Wheat—No demand. Rye steady at 85c. Corn quiet; sales, Western at 81c.@82c. Oats quiet at 63½c.@66c. for all kinds. Barley quiet; sales 6,500 bushels at $1 32@$1 37. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn and Oats steady; unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 11¼c.; Legal Test, 12¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Cotton firm and unchanged: Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 3,155 bales; gross, 3,561 bales; exports, to France, 2,213 bales; sales, 5,750 bales; stock, 295,306 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,109 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,450 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 46,981 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 2,461 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,8[illegible]0 bales; coastwise, 837 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 104,546 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,372 bales; sales, 942 bales; stock, 74,209 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 18.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 970 bales; exports, coastwise, 473 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 65,931 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 18—12:30 P. M.—The Bank of England Directors, at their annual meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3½ ⅌ cent. United States Bonds, 1867s, 107½. Erie Railway Shares, 25; do. Preferred, 42.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased $110,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 42⅝ ⅌ cent., is now 41⅜ ⅌ cent.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000.

5:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 ⅌ cent., which is 1-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99.

PARIS, Feb. 18—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 15,726,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 64f. 77½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales 7,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7 11-16c.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7¾d. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 77s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 46s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 48s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull.

LONDON, Feb 18.—Spirits Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 10½d.@10¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 18.—Petroleum, 29½f. for fine Pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The transactions at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 18, were of unusual importance, and a large amount of property was disposed of. The attendance was numerous, and a great deal of interest was evinced in the proceedings. The following is a review of the day's business:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the plot of land, with four-story brick buildings thereon, located on the north-west corner of Broad and Bridge streets, known as Nos. 96 and 98 Broad street, and Nos. 33 and 35 Bridge street, having a frontage on Broad street of 43.8 feet, and on Bridge street of 104.11 feet. The property was purchased by William Van Antwerp for $81,000. The same firm also sold in one parcel, by order of Executors, to close the estate of Guy Richards, deceased, the three-story and basement granite-front house, with lot 28 by 139.4, No. 98 Bleecker street, south side, 72 feet west of Mercer street, and the brick stable, with lot 20 by 72, No. 169 Mercer street, west side, 119.4 feet south of Bleecker street, the lots together forming an L, for $42,200, to James L. Swift. The same auctioneers in addition, at a partition sale, disposed of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 20 by 80, No. 746 Sixth avenue, east side, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, for $14,150, to Edward Taylor. The lease has sixteen years to run, with renewals, and the present ground rent is $650 per annum. Messrs. Muller & Son also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the property known as Booth's Theatre, situate on the south-east corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, for $400,000, to Oliver Ames, 2d. Mr. Ames is the present owner of this theatre, and the sale made yesterday was mainly for the purpose of perfecting title, and to clear off some of the existing legal claims against the property.

E. H. Ludlow, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John S. Berchee, Esq., as Receiver and Assignee, sold the following premises: One four-story and basement brown-stone front house and plot of ground, No. 45 Park avenue, east side, 24.9 feet south of Thirty-seventh street. The house is 45 by 65, with three-story brick extension, 30 by 40, and contains a picture gallery, with conservatory, grapery, &c., in rear. The plot is 74 by 105, with lot 25 by 20 on Thirty-seventh street, with a brick stable thereon. The entire property was purchased by Henry Hilton for $82,500.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 30.8 by 117.2, No. 39 Beaver street, east side, between Exchange place and Beaver street, for $53,300, to Julia Luff.

The above were all the sales effected, the following legal auctions announced being postponed, as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on East Forty-seventh street, adjourned to the 25th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of plot, with buildings, on Baxter street, south of Hester street, adjourned to March 4; sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on West Thirty-third street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to March 12; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 27th inst.; sale by same auctioneers of a house and lot on West Twenty-fourth street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned *sine die*; and sale by Joseph McGuire of plot, with building, on East Twenty-third street, east of First avenue, adjourned to the 25th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The only sales to take place to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. O. Dykman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 100, situate on Scuyler street, north side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-ninth street, south side, 350 feet east of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick building and plot, Nos. 96 and 98 Broad st., and Nos. 33 and 35 Bridge st., n. w. corner streets named, plot 43.8x104.11x67.6x11x62x33.10x63.6 .... $81,000

1 three-story and basement granite-front house and lot, No. 98 Bleecker st., s. s., 72 ft. w. of Mercer st., and one brick stable and lot, No. 169 Mercer st., w. s., 119.4 ft. s. of Bleecker st; Bleecker st. lot 28x139.4, Mercer st. lot 20x72, lots together form an L 42,200

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, No. 746 6th av., e. s., between 42d and 43d sts., lot 20x80, term of lease 16 years, with renewals, ground rent $650 per annum 14,150

1 five-story granite building and plot, 6th av., s. e. corner of 23d st., known as Booth's Theatre, plot 98.9x184x120x19.8x64x79 400,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and plot No. 45 Park av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 37th st., plot 74x105, with brick stable and lot, 25x20 on 37th st.: house 45x65, with three-story brick extension 30x40 .... $82,500

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick building and lot, No. 39 Broad st., e. s., between Exchange place and Beaver st., lot 30.8x117.2 .... $53,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Broome st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Norfolk st., 25x100; Caroline V., wife of J. F. Stinson, to J. H. Brady	15,000
Grove st., e. s., 310 ft. from Bronx av., 163x237, West Farms; Philo T. Ruggles to A. Bradley and J. Hunt	575
Madison st., Nos. 118 and 120, 42x36x2x18x44x54; T. O'Brien to E. Bernitt	11,800
Pagoda place, No. 1, (being 120th st.,) 18.9x100.11; A. Du Bois to W. C. Steel	7,500
Southern Boulevard, s. s., 150 ft. w. of Cypress av., 218.8x25x204.5, Morrisania; Catharine J. Peterson to T. Simpson, Jr.	2,000
Vestry st., s. s., No. 21, 20.1x40; J. B. Trevor to Mary M., wife of Nathaniel R. Moseley	11,000
Washington st., Nos. 217, 219, 221, 52.7x80.1x53x80.4; Christian H. Lilienthal to William P. Mix	120,000
14th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x96; Mary M., wife of N. R. Moseley, to John R. Trevor	32,000
37th st., s. s., 331.3 ft. w. of 7th av., 18.9x98.9; M. Lowenstein to Maria, wife of A. Homann	16,000
55th st., n. s., 268.11 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.11x100.5; J. Breslin to Robert P. Perrin	11,950
57th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x100.5; Mary A., wife of C. H. Tucker, to Oliver Harriman	50,000
86th st., s. s., No. 144, 25.7x100; W. Sinclair, Referee, to Emma Blancard	500
Same property; Emma Blancard to J. M. and E. A. Thorp	1,500
112th st., n. s., 247.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; 111th st., n. s., 298 7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; W. J. Hadden to Lydia S. Johnson	28,000
113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; James C. De la Mare to Lydia S. Johnson	14,000
141st st., n. s., 356.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, North New-York; Mary, wife of J. W. Dinsmore, to W. Hartley	7,500
1st av., n. e. corner 71st st., 102.2x113; R. Irwin to H. Oppenheimer	21,500
Interior lot, 100 ft. s. of Grand st., and about 75 ft. n. of Chrystie st., 25x25.2; Rachael, wife of J. Loeb, to J. H. Heller, Sr.	5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

West st., No. 124, corner Dey st., part store, 5 years, per year	$5,000
32d st., No. 31 West, 4 7-12 years, per year	3,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the valuable house and furniture No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st; house, 25x65 and extension; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT LOTS, 200 FEET front by 100, on 69th st. and 11th av., from 8 to 12 feet below grade; good location for factory, &c.; bridge over railroad at 70th st.; street graded and flagged from river to Park; the assessments paid also for Riverside Park and opening of 11th and 12th avs. Inquire of M. WALSH, No. 216 West 50th st.

BUILDING ON BROADWAY, SPLENDIDLY situated between Fulton and Chambers sts., one of the finest locations in the City for insurance companies or any other business, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 16TH ST., STUYVESANT SQUARE, opposite St. George's Church rectory, a first-class four-story house in prime order. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THESE FULL-SIZE DWELLINGS FOR Sale Low—No. 14 East 37th st., No. 23 East 39th st., No. 41 West 56th st., 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, and 675, at 53d st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR LEASE—THE building on the corner of Ann st. and Park row, No. 1 Park row. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

A.—MURRAY STREET STORE.—FIVE-story brown-stone front, cheap. REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT NEW-HAMBURG.—FOR SALE OR TO let, fully furnished, a country seat consisting of about sixty acres of land, garden, fruit, &c.; a large dwelling, tenant-house, stable, &c.; three-quarters of a mile from depot. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

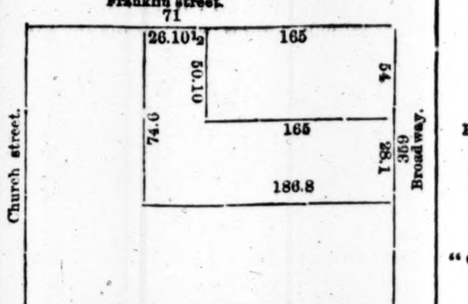
CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN estate; fifty acres, Oyster Bay; price, $6,000, half cash and balance mortgage; 250 acres Orange County. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, FOR sale. Apply to C. BRUNS, No. 124 West st., New-York, or to GEORGE J. KIBBEE, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.

SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN STREET PROPERTY.



In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale of the Supreme Court of New-York, the property described on the above diagram, and known as No. 359 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin st., will be sold at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock, by James M. Miller, Auctioneer, under the direction of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Referee. There are two five-story stores upon the property, connecting with each other, the Broadway store being an iron and stone front building, and the Franklin street store a marble-front building. The property will be sold subject to mortgages to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $115,000 and interest from Dec. 1, 1874, and subject to a lease of a portion of the premises, which will expire Feb. 1, 1876.

For further particulars inquire of C. W. TOWN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 47 Wall st., or HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee, No. 152 Broadway, or C. W. BANGS, Defendant's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—"DAVENPORT TRUST."

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY.

NORTH-WEST CORNER JOHN AND CLIFF STS.,

(Nos. 99 and 101 John, and Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Cliff st.,)

having a frontage of 40 feet 5 inches on John st. and 91 feet 2 inches on Cliff st., with an extra depth on the north side of over 100 feet.

ALSO,

SIX HOUSES AND LOTS, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 9TH AV. AND 32D ST.

Nos. 382, 384, 386, and 388 9th av., and Nos. 384 and 386 West 32d st.,

To be sold at auction

On THURSDAY, Feb. 25,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of A. Norris, James B. Johnston, and John Taylor Johnston, Trustees of the "DAVENPORT TRUST."

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or seperately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HANOVER SQUARE STORE TO LET.—THE marble store No. 122 Pearl st., 124 feet deep, running through to Water st.; occupied for twenty years past by cotton brokers. Apply to R. S. LUQUEER & CO., No. 67 Murray st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF BROADWAY and 18th st., the entire upper part of the building; very desirable for a photographer or other business purposes. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BUILDING OF the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 4th av. and 23d st. Inquire of the Assistant Treasurer, in the building.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Executors.
a11-law6mF.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator. No. 49 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf26F*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. WETMORE, as executor of the last will and testiment of George Long, deceased; Mary C. Lacombe, Sarah E. Burckle, Susan Morrison, Evert D. Long, John Burckle, Susan Burckle, Henry Long, Louisa S. E. Dambman, George F. A. Dambman, and Charles F. W. Dambman, defendents.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1874.
JOHN T. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 30th day of September, 1874.
JOHN T. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja22-law6wF*

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

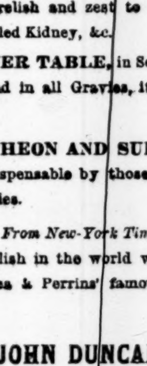
At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.



SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, French; for City or country; at reduced wages. Also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

ATTENDANT.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT English servant, to wait on a lady, and sew and take care of her wardrobe and room; is accustomed to packing and traveling. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant a position of trust as companion to a lady, assistant housekeeper, or will travel; City reference. Address, for one week, M. M., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—A LADY WHO HAS TRAVELED abroad wishes to go again as companion, during the coming Summer. Address Traveling Companion, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR nurse.—By a French Protestant young woman, speaking German and English; highly respectable; good chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; best testimonials; City or country; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very capable and industrious young girl; is a good waitress; also a neat chamber-maid, and would not object to assist with the washing; can furnish good City references. Call at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl with good references; good waitress and chamber-maid; willing, quiet, strong, and industrious; speaks English. Call at the Swedish servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children or do light house-work for a small private family. Address Protestant, TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation for a perfectly trustworthy servant as chamber-maid and seamstress, and to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 78 Clinton place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to assist with chamber-work, or as nurse to children; best City references. Call at No. 1,257 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress, with good City references; can wait on a lady or grown children; has her own machine. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway. French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands American and French cooking in all its branches thoroughly; is a first-class washer and ironer, and has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman who is a good plain cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; understands all kinds soups, meats, poultry, and game; makes excellent bread, cake, and biscuit; is trustworthy and reliable; the best of City references given. Call at No. 232 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, and larding; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTestant woman as thorough cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; makes desserts of great variety; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is competent of taking entire charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 24 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WELL RECOMmended; can do any kind of cooking; is smart, active, quick, very neat, speaks good English. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of baking, desserts, &c.; City or country; three years' reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, front room.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COLORED girls; one as first-class cook; the other is an excellent waitress. Apply at No. 44 West 32d st., present employers.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; experienced in all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; is fully competent; best City reference. Call at No. 427 7th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN EXCELLENT cook, one who understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 471 8th av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK, first-class, and references first-class. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; washing objected; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 249 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO OUT BY the day or week; best City references. Call or address B. C., No. 164 West 32d st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVants, male, and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, 543 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT, English Protestant, in a private family; makes excellent bread and pies and cake; would take the place of house-worker, or would do laundry or chamber work, and would be willing to travel with a small family. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A QUIET, WELL-TEMpered young woman, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; moderate wages in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A GOOD, CLEAN PROTestant girl, with reference, a steady place to work; can do general or down-stairs work, and will try, by good behavior and steady attendance, to merit a home; a good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general house-work in a small private family, and as first-class laundress. Call from 9 to 5 at No. 64 Charles st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do housework in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID and seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; good hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address for two days A. D., Box No. 303 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl as a lady's maid; is a good seamstress; understands hair-dressing; is very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a neat and respectable young woman; thorough laundress, French fluting, box-plaiting, and fine work; excellent chamber-maid; country or City; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS OR BUNDLE WASHER IN HOTEL.—By an experienced women, who has worked in hotels and laundries; is a first-class starcher, and in every respect a good laundress; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business in every particular; puffing and fluting; best City references. Apply at No. 154 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with several years' first-class references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY, FOR AN EXCELLENT laundress. Apply at Mme. Jacquin's office, No. 621 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; has good City references. Can be seen at 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; understands her duties perfectly; has the best of City references. Seen at 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse to small children; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS THOROughly capable of bringing up a child on the bottle and taking the entire charge of it night and day; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED FRENCH girl as nurse; can do plain sewing, and would not object to a little chamber-work. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, a child to nurse, about two years old, at her own residence; comfortable and good home guaranteed; good reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., second flight, front.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; competent to take charge of an infant from birth; would assist at chamber-work; best City references. Call or address No. 232 West 30th st.

NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING OR assist with chamber-work; over eight years in last place. Call for two days at No. 116½ West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH LADY TO TAKE CARE OF children and do sewing; reference given. Apply to M. Florentin, locksmith, No. 789 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS wet-nurse. Call for two days at No. 426 West 16th st., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class infant's nurse, in City or country, with excellent City references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first-class seamstress and nurse of growing children; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best of City reference. Call or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as first-class seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit; best references given. Call or address No. 310 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO SEW BY the day or week in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Kate, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH woman as regular waitress, with the best City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway—French office.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can polish and do all kinds of fluting and puffing of fineries and lace; all orders promptly attended to; the best of City reference. Call at No. 323 West 42d st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day for the three last days in the week; will do any kind of work; good reference. Call at No. 217 East 28th st., top floor, front.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as butler or waiter in a private family; highly competent in his duties; City or country; best City references. Address for two days C. A., 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER, TRAVELING-SERVANT, OR Valet de Chambre.—By a young man, native of Germany, speaks French, English, and Italian fluently; good reference. Address Mrs. O'Conner, No. 228 7th av.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish butler, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM MARYland, well acquainted with the City, in a dry goods house, or where he can make himself generally useful; nominal salary; good recommendations. Address Maryland, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN American Protestant young man, aged twenty-three years, who can care for and drive horses, do gardening, milk, take care of cattle, mow lawns, repair roads, walks, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; understands the care of road-horses thoroughly, and can take care of a small garden if required, tend furnace, and make himself useful; temperate and obliging; good City and country references. Address Coachman, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—EIGHT years' best reference from first-class gentlemen, who can be seen in the City; married; no children; aged thirty; understands green-houses. Address J. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; WILLING to make himself useful in the house; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; five years' reference from last place. Inquire at No. 568 5th av., opposite Windsor Hotel.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man as coachman and gardener; understands both branches very well, and is willing to make himself useful; can come highly recommended. Address Edward, at Haight House, 15th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN Englishman, aged thirty; is a first-class, careful, stylish driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. V., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be recommended in every particular; is married; no incumbrance; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELL-RECOMmended coachman; thoroughly sober and competent. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL married Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; twelve years' reference. Call on or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, PRACTICAL married (Scotch) man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable references. Address J. M. L., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; married, one child; satisfactory references. Address John Martin, Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL WORKER, WHO understands his business in all its branches. Only those who want a first-class man need address J. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, WHO speaks French and English well, as waiter in a private family; he has the very best of references and understands his business in every capacity. Address H. H., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN in a private family as first man, or would take a single-handed place; no objection to the country; fully understands his duties; has first-class City references. Address G., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN AS second, or footman; speaks good English; willing, quiet, and industrious; wages no object; well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; has first-class City reference. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NEW-YORK colored man in a private family or first-class boarding-house; private family preferred. Address G., No. 75 Thompson st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, HAVING BEEN in the best families in Europe, as waiter in a private family; good references. Call on or address G. C., No. 208 East 38th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,000 TONS COAL.—Department of Public Charities, until March 3, 1875. See *City Record*.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM JAY HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that John L. Cadwalader, heretofore appointed trustee of the estates of Anson G. P. Dodge, William J. Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, bankrupts, (lately carrying on business in New-York, Philadelphia, Williamsport, Penn., and Brunswick, Ga., under the firm name of Dodge & Co.,) and to whom the said bankrupts conveyed, transferred, and delivered all their and each of their estates and effects whatsoever for the benefit of their creditors, under and in accordance with the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, has resigned from said trust, and by an indenture bearing date the 7th day of December, 1874, conveyed, transferred, and delivered to John J. Macdonald, his successor in said trust, all his right, title, and interest in and to said trust property, as such trustee, and all the estate and effects whatsoever of said bankrupts. All persons indebted to said Anson G. P. Dodge, William J. Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, or to said firm of Dodge & Co., are requested to make payment without delay to the said John J. Macdonald, trustee, at his office, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, and all persons having claims against them, or either of them, or said firm, are notified to make proof thereof, as required by the provisions of the Bankrupt act, at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 93 Nassau street, (Bennett Building,) New-York.—Dated this 11th day of February, 1875.
JOHN J. MACDONALD, Trustee.
f12-law3wF*

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—I, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of Herman H. Roehrs, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by Cole & Murphy, auctioneers, the following-described land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, with the building thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington avenue and the northerly line of Willoughby; avenue running thence northerly eighteen feet, more or less, along the easterly side of Washington avenue to a point opposite to the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the herein described premises and the house erected on the lot next adjoining on the southerly side; thence on a straight line at right angles to Washington avenue easterly one hundred feet, more or less, a part of the distance through the centre of said party wall; thence southerly, parallel with Washington avenue, eighteen feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Willoughby avenue; thence westerly along said line to the point of place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1875.
ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GUSTHAL and THOMAS A. CARPENTER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Gusthal, one of the above-named bankrupts in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1875.
f12-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. WHITMORE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, Feb. 18, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of March, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH ORMSBY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D., 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, Feb. 18, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the third day of March, 1875, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, AMOS M. LYON, and CHARLES A. JOHNSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Amos M. Lyon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1875.
f19-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROZEL F. PICKERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Rozel F. Pickert, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1875.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 419 Broadway.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB HIRSHFELD, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. McKINLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,006.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. McKinley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 4th day of December, 1874.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1875. ALFRED S. JAFFE, Assignee, No. 187 Pearl street, New-York City.
f19-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 19th day of February, 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY J. LELAND, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f19-law3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, IN 6TH AV., BEtween 39th and 40th sts., a blue SKYE TERRIER, with blue ribbon around his neck; answers to the name of Dandy. A suitable reward will be given by returning him to No. 4 East 35th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

A.—UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—Experienced canvassers to sell this great work on commission. Only those who can give security will apply: GEO. M. JACOCKS & CO., No. 121 Duane st., third floor.

WANTED—UPON A FARM NEAR THE CITY, where the help is boarded and all found, a practical working young farmer who understands stock thoroughly; without children, whose wife is a first-rate housekeeper and butter-maker. Address, with full particulars and references, W. B., Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A FRENCH, SWISS, OR GERMAN Protestant lady's maid; one who is a good seamstress and understands hair-dressing; City references required. Address Box 1,171 Post Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS CLERK in store in South Brooklyn; apartments in building. Address, with reference and wages required, M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS GARdener, woman to do general house-work. Apply to J. C. DANIELS, No. 7 South st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY'S maid; none need apply without good reference. Call at No. 49 East 23d st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID; a Protestant preferred. Call at No. 49 East 23d st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24 JAVA.....WED., March 10
ALGERIA...WED., March 3 *CUBA.....WED., March 17
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Dauner.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, Trudelle.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnaye.....SATURDAY, March 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at lower rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway,
Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Erin.....Feb. 16, 11 A. M. The Queen, March 6, 3 P.M.
Italy.....Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
France.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at noon.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, Feb. 20.
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, Feb. 23.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin., first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to PUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.
Steamer GOETHE sails on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 2 P. M., from pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken, N. J.
Steamer SCHILLER will follow TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M.
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents.
No. 113 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-YORK AND SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt W. Ludewigs, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Berkley, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia.
No. 405 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Feb. 20.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Feb. 24.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY B. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.
HAYTI.
ANDES.....Feb. 25.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ATLAS.....March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Rebe, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis Thursday, March 4.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. Z. L. Tanner, March 13, 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:
ALASKA.....March 1
CITY OF TOKIO.....March 15
For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
Rufus Hatch, H. J. Bullay,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. Seddon.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price.....March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. Forsyth.....March 23, at — —
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....March 30, at — —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:
Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. Teddo, Thursday, April 1.
Virago, Thursday, Mar. 18. Colombo, Thursday, April 15
Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.
First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.
Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WILSON & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cases and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
Boston, Feb. 18.—The following address to the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company has been issued here this evening:
To the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company:
We have, in an advertisement, asked you to make some changes in your board at the annual meeting of Feb. 24. Some more definite reasons for our course than we had time to state when framing that advertisement may seem proper.
At the meeting yesterday of the Dubuque bondholders Mr. J. F. Joy acknowledged and defended the action of himself and six other Directors in becoming contractors upon the Dubuque Road. When offering the bonds to you under the recommendation of your board, Mr. Joy also took the same occasion to offer Mr. President Graves, of the Dubuque Railroad and Construction Companies, whose misapplication of $160,000 of the money furnished by the unfortunate bondholders, Mr. Joy and his associates had already sanctioned by retaining him in office long after his irregularity was known to them. The debate also developed to the public the fact that the board of Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy had itself applied $40,000 of your funds to paying Dubuque coupons, and had allowed its disbursing officers to get the Dubuque companies in debt to them for further sums.
It may have been an error of judgment on our part that we have endeavored to correct within the board, without earlier appealing to you, the evils that had grown up. We propose now to make a square issue, if you approve the connection of your Directors and Officers with construction companies for building branch railroads, and of the mixing of your funds with those of other companies, you will do it with your eyes open; and if you wish us to remain in the board under such circumstances, a powerless minority of the usual quorum, we frankly say that we can do you little good.
We ask you to place there with us three men who command your confidence and who can be counted upon to insist with us upon such measures of reform, in auditing accounts, and in otherwise managing your affairs, as seem necessary. We would put the most charitable construction possible upon the past conduct of our fellow Directors, including our friend of thirty years' standing, James F. Joy. We endeavor to attribute his and their mistakes to an over sanguine disposition, stimulated by long years of success under his leadership, and not to any intentional misuse of their position as your Directors. For this reason we do not consider it desirable to make a change that would result to retire Mr. Joy and the two of his associates whom you can best spare, and this with a full conviction that the position of these two is the same in regard to the objectionable past with that of the remaining three. The three who we hope will remain in the board have long experience in your affairs, had a large interest in your stock, and can all be useful to you—useful, perhaps, to watch the majority to whom we ask you to confide your large interests. Your board have to administer the affairs of a corporation whose investment reaches $50,000,000. Your annual receipts are over $12,000,000. Your disbursements are over $7,000,000. The most dangerous mode of sapping your resources is to allow your higher officers to be mixed up with construction companies or contracts of any sort which are liable to give them conflicting interest with yours. The issue we make is for a majority of the Eastern Directors pledged to the administration of your affairs with a single eye to your interests. We believe that the whole board we have named, including those who have made the mistake to which we have alluded, will be able to work together in harmony for the end which we suggest. As proxies have been asked as usual by the Treasurer, Mr. Hall, which are liable to be used against us without having been signed as yet, once more invite proxies revoking earlier ones, although we have no doubt that instructions sent to Mr. Hall as to the use he shall make of the proxies confided to him would be followed. We once more repeat that the meeting will be on the 24th inst., at noon, at Chicago, making immediate action necessary; and that any proxies reaching Chicago by that time, addressed to J. N. A. Griswold or W. H. Forbes, will be used as you may direct, or, in the absence of directions, as may seem to them for your interest. Your obedient servants,
J. M. FORBES.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 9:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Wissington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 9 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:30 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

TO FREIGHTERS.
Freight to all points on the New-Haven Railroad received at Pier No. 22 East River, by the Morrisians steam-boats; thence by rail from Harlem River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indianapolis and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the
26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,
at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depot or superstructure buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, materials, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."
The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the mortgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash requited to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.
J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDonald & Butler, Solicitors of Complainant.
Indianapolis, Feb. 7, 1875.

AMERICAN ART.
Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms DAY and EVENING, No. 817 Broadway.
Probably the finest display of American art ever brought together, composed exclusively of finished works, and containing representative pictures by all of our best artists, the names of some of whom are rarely found in a collection of this character—this is to say, in an exhibition which ends in a sale by auction.
The whole to be sold by auction at the Art Rooms on the evening of TUESDAY, 23d inst.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

SALE OF BUILDINGS, &c.
The Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, the buildings, fences, &c., on the lines of several new streets recently opened, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 24, 1875, with the premises on the Riverside Drive, between 79th and 80th sts.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION; —Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and R. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES TO LAdies of neglected education; great attention paid. Address A. C. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.
Particulars in circulars.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS—Parlor, two chambers, spacious closets, and exquisite bath-room, comprising second floor, furnished with elegance and comfort—will be rented, (with first-class board, if desired,) to one or two responsible gentlemen or gentleman and wife, willing to pay for superior accommodation in a strictly private family, near 5th av. and 33d st. Address REFERENCE, Box No. 300, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A few select parties can obtain board with a private family taking a few boarders; good table, new furniture; no moving in May; terms, including grate fire and gas, $16 to $20 per week for two. No. 42 7th st., near 4th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—NICELY FURNISHED large room, (southern exposure,) with board; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen. House and appointments first class. References.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, TWO LARGE rooms on second and third story, alcove, hot and cold water; first-class board; also single rooms; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 908, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—Handsome suite, four rooms, second floor, to party of adults; house and appointments first-class. Also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 673 7TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—Pleasant sunny rooms, with board; hot and cold water; Broadway cars pass the door; prices moderate; references.

NO. 165 WEST 21ST ST.—WELL-FURNISHED large front room, half room adjoining, second story front, with good board; also, front room, fourth floor; modern improvements; no moving in May.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNexceptionable board, a large front room, on fourth floor; suitable for lady and gentleman or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND-story front and hall rooms, fourth-story front and hall rooms to let, with board; location, table, and references first class.

**NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 18.

SENATE.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate continued in session all last night, the debate being mainly made by the Democrats, who talked against time. Mr. HAGER, of California, was speaking at 2 A. M., and yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was rejected—yeas 4, nays 33. When the motion to adjourn was made but ten or twelve Senators were in their seats, others being in the cloak and committee rooms, but they were soon called up to vote.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, said if a vote could be taken he would not be tempted to speak, but if not, he would submit some observations.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said they were not ready for the vote yet.

Mr. ANTHONY said, inasmuch as he assented to the report of the committee two years ago, he deemed it proper to state why he recognized Kellogg as Governor, and, as a consequence, Pinchback entitled to a seat on a *prima facie* case. He had no doubt the election in Louisiana in 1872 was attended by fraud on both sides, but it was clear to his mind McEnery was in the minority, and the attempt to seat him as Governor was a gigantic fraud. Two years had passed since the report of the committee. Kellogg still held the office of Governor. The President of the United States continued to recognize him. The House of Representatives recognized him. But he rested his opinion upon the decision of the highest legal tribunal of Louisiana. The Supreme Court of the State had decided that Kellogg was Governor, and four of the Judges of that court were natives of the State, not "carpet-baggers" as Henry Clay was in Kentucky, Andrew Jackson in Tennessee, Thomas H. Benton in Missouri, and Daniel Webster in Massachusetts. In conclusion, he argued that Pinchback was entitled to his seat on a *prima facie* case, subject to further investigation, and he would give his vote accordingly. Mr. Anthony closed at 2:45 o'clock.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 9, nays 34.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, took the floor. At 4 o'clock A. M. he yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was rejected—yeas 6, nays 31. After speaking another hour he, at 5 o'clock, yielded again for a motion to adjourn, which resulted—yeas 2, nays 33.

The CHAIR [Mr. West] announced no quorum had voted.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said as no quorum was present he moved the Senate adjourn.

The CHAIR ruled that the motion was out of order, the former motion to adjourn not having been decided for want of a quorum.

After a dispute on the subject of a quorum, Mr. Davis, at 6 o'clock, again moved to adjourn. The motion was rejected—yeas 12, nays 32.

Mr. MERRIMON then resumed his argument. He defended the Southern people, and said crime there was no greater than in the Northern States. In all cases of violence it would be found that negroes, led on by bad white men, were the aggressors. He did not excuse the violence of the whites, however, but if equal provocation had been offered in Indiana and other Northern States the result would have been worse. In conclusion, he said the Southern people were for the Union, and bound to it by every consideration of the most enduring character. The Northern people could not maintain a free Government at the North and a military despotism at the South.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said the Republican Party was not going to die. It was too thoroughly identified with liberty, law, and order to die. It did not die in 1860, because the Democratic Party would not submit to the will of the people. The death of the Republican Party meant anarchy at the South and disorder everywhere. The Democratic Party would not recognize the negro as a man. The Democrats had no more chance to elect the next President than they had to carry the Capitol off on their backs.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted an amendment, striking out the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback, and inserting the following:

That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and it is hereby instructed to report forthwith a bill declaring that no constitutional Government exists in Louisiana, and providing for an election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of the General Assembly for the State of Louisiana, and all other State officers, which by the Constitution of that State are to be elected by vote of the people thereof.

Mr. RANSOM, of North Carolina, said when he entered the Senate of the United States it was with the disposition to do everything in his power to restore peace and good feeling between the two sections. This Union must be based on justice and the affections of all the people, and not supported by force. His desire for harmony and complete reconciliation was too firmly fixed for him to utter the resentment which he felt at the unjust accusations upon the people of his section made so constantly on this floor. The sentiment which he expressed was the sentiment of his people. It had been said there that the South wanted a new rebellion. He denied that such was the case. Where would she find her markets? Whence receive her supplies? As long as the South was at peace in the Union she had friends and supporters in the North, but the moment the Southern people lifted their hands against the Government they knew the whole people of the North would be against them. Referring to the late war he said it was fatal, and cost the South millions of treasure and the lives of some of her best sons. Now every interest bound the North and South together. Had not the people of the South atoned enough by the loss of millions in slave property and millions in other values; was it not enough that they had been steeped in poverty to the very lips; what greater sacrifice was required? He denied that they were unjust to the colored man, and argued that he was well paid for his labor.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said he would submit statistics in a day or two from the very highest authority, showing that labor was better paid in the South than in any other section.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said at least one-half of the misfortunes of the South are due to the misdirected sympathy and criminal support given by the Democratic Party of the North to the rebellious and unsubdued spirits of the South. This encouragement has led to new acts of violence, to new scenes of disorder. These acts of violence and scenes of disorder have compelled the nation to move again and again for the protection of its loyal citizens in the reconstructed States. The power of the Democratic Party in the North, whether actually acquired or only prophesied by its leaders, has been the measure of violence and injustice to the loyal people of the South, and this violence and injustice reacting upon the loyal people of the North have checked the progress and prevented the actual triumph of the Democratic Party in the nation. This in a sentence is the political history of the country for fifteen years, and this—if I may address myself specially to the South—this, Senators, will be the political history of the country until you cease to look to the Democratic Party for relief, and turn to those principles of justice, whose essence in politics is human equality, and apply those principles universally in the States that you represent. Be not deceived by any temporary success of your Northern allies. They are to-day, for the purpose of relieving you in the manner that you seek to be relieved, as powerless as they were in 1861, 1864, 1866, 1868, and 1872. You seek to be relieved from the authority conferred upon the United States by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. This relief you can never obtain. The nation has been clothed with power to protect its citizens—citizens of the United States—in their equal rights as citizens of the several States. These equal rights you do not secure in your several States to the citizens thereof, and under cover of the seductive theory of local self-government you deny to the nation the power to protect those who are first citizens of the United States, and then and therefore citizens of the States where they reside. Your relief must come from yourselves. When you accept the negro as your equal, politically, the contest will be over. Until you do so accept him the contest will continue. Make your choice. He argued that Senators on the other side of the Chamber might excel Gen. Sheridan and the President as interpreters of the Constitution, but none of them have done as much for its defense. The unmistakable tendency of public opinion and of public affairs is not to place the administration of the Government in the hands of those who are fresh from the contest for its destruction. This attempt to blacken the character of the President, and to destroy the power and drive from office the Lieutenant General of the army are movements in harmony with the plans of those who seek the ruin of the Government. He argued that the White League organization did exist in Louisiana and committed frequent murders. The banditti of Italy would be shocked at the truthful narrative of the Kuklux order in America. The Order of the Kuklux having been shown in 1872, it remained to be seen if a similar order did not now exist. The events in Louisiana in September and January last, confirmed its existence in that State. It had been said that those who made hostilities in the South made no war against the United States, but they did make war upon the States. He spoke at some length in regard to the depredations and condition of affairs in Louisiana, and said a call is made upon the President for the aid of the United States to suppress domestic violence in a given State, and if the President is satisfied that the person making the call is in the possession of the executive office, and in the exercise of the functions of the executive office in that State, he must obey the call for aid without further inquiry. William Pitt Kellogg was in possession of the executive office of Louisiana, and in the exercise of the functions of that office in September last, and he had been so in effect and so exercising the functions thereof from January, 1873, and therefore without inquiry as to his legal right to such office, the President was bound to obey his call for aid to suppress domestic violence in that State. Thus it appears that the military force of the United States was lawfully in Louisiana on the 4th of September last for the suppression of domestic violence, and so being there were entitled to the legal and constitutional support of the civil authorities, and to the moral support of the people of the United States. Referring to the speech of the Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Ransom,] he said that that Senator spoke of treating the colored man justly. If he could make the Senate believe that the Southern people recognized the political equality of the black man—recognized them as men—then there would be some reason to believe the troubles now being considered would end. He desired to say to the representative men of the South that their duty and their policy were in the same direction to do justly by the emancipated men of the South. It was in vain for Southern men to tell the Senate that Northern men could emigrate South and make money there. Northern men could make money elsewhere. His own State had her citizens in every portion of the globe. He referred to the Civil Rights bill, and said the school provision which was stricken out in the House of Representatives was of more consequence than all the other parts of the bill.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said he had listened with great interest to the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Boutwell,] and he [Mr. Stevenson] was sincere when he said a large portion of the people of the South and South-west desired peace under the Constitution as much as the Senator from Massachusetts. That Senator had referred to Daniel Webster. Did he remember that Daniel Webster was hissed in Faneuil Hall, at Boston, for standing by the Constitution? There were intemperate spirits in the North which must be put down.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, said he was ready to defer his remarks to allow any Appropriation bill now ready to be considered. No effort being made to call up an Appropriation bill, he addressed the Senate on the general condition of affairs in the South.

Before concluding his speech, at 3:20, Mr. Norwood yielded to Mr. Morrill, of Maine, who said he understood the Senator [Mr. Norwood] did not desire to go on this afternoon. He [Mr. Morrill] was extremely reluctant to interfere with the business now before the Senate, but being to a certain extent charged with the business of the Senate, in his judgment the Senate of the United States ought not to occupy any more time on this resolution against any of the Appropriation bills. He appealed to his honorable friend [Mr. Morton] to permit the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback to be laid aside for the purpose of taking up the Indian Appropriation bill, reported to the Senate on Monday last.

Mr. BAYARD inquired how many Appropriation bills were on the table ready to be acted upon?

Mr. MORRILL replied there were four—the Indian, Post Office, Pension, and Military Academy bills.

Mr. MORTON said he regretted the Senator from Maine made this request. This discussion had been going on for some hours, and he entertained hopes of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. If the debate should now be broken, all the labor and physical inconvenience suffered by the Senators would be lost. Taking the worst view of the matter, if the appropriation bills should not be passed, and an extra session of Congress become necessary, the responsibility would not be on those who were ready to vote on the resolution. This Louisiana question had been before the Senate for two years, and he had felt for some time that debate was unnecessary. He quoted from the message of the President, and argued that the inaction of Congress had served to produce the great troubles in Louisiana. The President had appealed to the Senate to take action. The peace of a State in all probability was involved in the settlement of this question. If Mr. Pinchback should be admitted it would be such a recognition of the Kellogg Government on the part of the Senate of the United States as to take away from the White League of Louisiana any hope of overturning the Kellogg Government. If the Senate failed to seat Pinchback, what position would the President be left in? The failure would be a repudiation of one-half of the Kellogg Government. The President by his dispatch of Dec. 12, 1872, addressed to Acting Governor Pinchback, recognized the Legislature in session at Mechanics' Institute as the lawful Legislature of the State. That recognition was before Kellogg came upon the stage at all. He [Mr. Morton] knew his friend from Maine [Mr. Morrill] only desired to do his duty, and he suggested to him that this question was of more importance than the passage of appropriation bills. He would deprecate an extra session on account of the personal inconvenience it would subject him to, but if it was necessary to have one he would suffer the inconvenience.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said the statement of the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] charging delay on the part of the minority, was improper. He did not think that Senator could point to any instance in this session where there was a disposition on the part of the minority to interfere with the public business.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he was disposed to regard the resolution entirely as an order of business, and with the view to getting the Indian Appropriation bill before the Senate he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Upon this question the yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was tabled—yeas, 39; nays, 22—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburn, Windom, Wright—39.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boreman, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Jones, Logan, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Spencer, Stewart, West—22.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired with Mr. Boutwell, who would have voted in the negative.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Pending discussion on the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. SARGENT moved to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate at 4:45 P. M., after a continuous session of nearly twenty-nine hours, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into the Committee of the Whole—Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair—on the Tariff bill, the first question being on the motion made yesterday by Mr. Southard, of Ohio, to strike out the first section.

The motion was rejected—64 to 96.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to make the tax on whisky ninety cents instead of $1, and expressed the belief that ninety cents a gallon was as high as could be collected without too strong a temptation to frauds. He did not entirely concur in the necessity for the imposition of any additional taxes, but he thought if this bill were to pass, the tax should be fixed at a rate under which all of it could be collected. He believed that his amendment was in the line of the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury. He thought the appropriations should be less, and might have been reduced $40,000,000.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, asked Mr. Randall if he thought there would be a reduction of $40,000,000 on bills yet to be acted upon.

Mr. RANDALL said he did not, but that the Naval Appropriation bill was about $10,000,000 higher than it ought to be.

Mr. SMITH also asked Mr. Randall, as an old parliamentarian, how the bills already passed upon could be reduced.

Mr. RANDALL did not expect that they could be. But the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill could be largely reduced, and the Army Appropriation bill and the Deficiency bill could be omitted altogether, and the river and harbor improvements might be postponed for twelve months, and then there would be no necessity whatever for the imposition of another dollar of taxation; business would then be allowed to revive, instead of giving it another fatal stab by the imposition of unnecessary taxation.

Mr. DAWES agreed with Mr. Randall that that point of taxation should be sought which would secure a faithful collection of the revenue. But the general drift of all the testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means was that $1 a gallon could be collected. If he thought that no higher tax than ninety cents could be fairly collected, he would agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, because nothing was so demoralizing as the temptation to commit fraud on the revenue, and nothing could so damage the honest, enterprising, and prosperous distillers as to have the tax put so high as to let illicit distillers spring up all over the country.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, expressed surprise at Mr. Randall's statements, and he wanted it to be remembered that that gentleman promised that there could be and would be a large future reduction of expenditure.

Mr. RANDALL—I have no power to make such a promise.

Mr. GARFIELD—But you expressed the belief of what can be done and will be done.

Mr. RANDALL—I have no doubt that it can be done.

Mr. GARFIELD—The gentleman thinks that the appropriations this session could be reduced $40,000,000. I wish to call attention to the fact that the sinking fund and the interest on the public debt call for $140,000,000. The total amount appropriated last year was $270,000,000, exclusive of the sinking fund. How he proposes to cut down the appropriations $40,000,000 on our present establishment can only be seen by what he proposes in relation to the Navy. He thinks we ought to cut the Navy appropriation down $10,000,000. In other words, he would reduce the appropriation for the Navy down to $7,000,000, for it was now down to a little less than $17,000,000. If the gentleman will show how the Navy can be maintained in anything like its present strength, on any such sum as $7,000,000, he will show what nobody in this country has yet offered to show. The actual pay of the Navy is almost equal to that amount, to say nothing of the repair of ships, or of the general and incidental expenses of the Navy. If it is understood in the country that the next Congress is going to cut down the appropriations by $50,000,000, I think it is high time that the country should look forward and see in what a crippled shape the public service will be with such retrenchment as that.

Mr. RANDALL—You do not state fairly what I said.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have been willing to go as far as possible in the way of retrenchment, and I hope that the next Congress will go further than we have gone. I think it ought to.

Mr. RANDALL—You do not fairly state what I said. I said that I believed the appropriations could be cut down $50,000,000, but I added, "without any interference with the legitimate and proper functions of the Government:" and I say now, that so far as I know, and so far as I will be governed as a member of the next Congress, the Administration has nothing whatever to fear from any attempt to cripple it in its financial matters.

Mr. GARFIELD—What does the gentleman think about cutting down the expenses of the Navy $10,000,000?

Mr. RANDALL—I believe that your party is utterly incapable of cutting off excrescences in the public service. I believe, and the gentleman will not deny it, that the expenses of all the department can be cut down.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, opposed Mr. Randall's amendment, and argued that a tax of $1 a gallon could be fairly collected. He did not think that the experience in the reduction of the tax from $2 to seventy cents ought to have any weight in considering the question, because the same improved methods of collecting the tax would still be continued.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, also opposed Mr. Randall's amendment, and expressed the belief, from his experience as a Collector of Internal Revenue, that $1 a gallon could be fairly collected.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, expressed his strong doubts as to the correctness of the statement that the present tax of seventy cents a gallon was fairly collected, and he had a letter read from the President of the Distillers' Association indicating the extent of frauds now practiced. The evil of increasing the tax would be as much the demoralization of the Treasury as the demoralization of the public service.

Mr. Randall's amendment to reduce the tax to ninety cents was rejected—63 to 88.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered an amendment providing for contracts made in writing before Feb. 10, 1875, and allowing spirits so contracted for to be delivered to the purchaser, who is to pay the additional tax, which was agreed to.

The committee then passed to the consideration of the second section, which increases the tax on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents a pound.

Mr. GUNCKLE, of Ohio, moved to strike out the second section.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Gunckel's amendment to strike out the second section was rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved an amendment to increase the tax on domestic cigars from $5 to $6 a thousand, and on cigarettes from $3 50 to $3 75.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, protested against taxing the poor man's tobacco 200 or 300 per cent. while the great fortunes of the country remained untaxed. He intended, at the proper place, to move a two and a half per cent. income tax, which would produce $13,000,000 of revenue, and would fall on the more highly-favored classes.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, remarked that that was the worst type of agrarianism.

The Committee then passed to the third section of the bill, but before it was read the Committee rose.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House took up, as a special order, a bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River. The bill authorizes James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and his associates, to construct such jetties and other auxiliary works as may be necessary to create and maintain a wide and deep channel between the South-west Pass of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. They are to receive $8,000,000 for constructing such works on obtaining a depth of thirty feet in the channel, and $150,000 a year during twenty years while such depth is maintained.

Mr. STANARD, of Missouri, who reported the bill from the Committee on Commerce, explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, also advocated the bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, offered an amendment for the appointment of a commission of three Army engineers to examine the construction of the work, and that no money shall be paid on account of it until such commission shall report to the Secretary of War that the work is of a permanent character, and of durable materials. He spoke of the necessity of such a provision.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out that portion of the bill which directs the Secretary of War to construct the work in case of the default of Eads, and he spoke in favor of that amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. Thompson was agreed to.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, and it was rejected, the friends of the bill asserting that the same provision was made in another part of the bill.

The bill was then passed without a division.

THE TARIFF BILL RESUMED.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair, on the Tariff bill, resuming its consideration at the third section, which repeals from the 1st of July, 1877, the stamp tax on matches.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to amend by making the repeal take effect on the 1st of May. Also requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the stamps on hand unsold. Both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, moved to strike out the third section.

Mr. DAWES explained that to abolish the stamp tax on matches would be to encourage the small manufacturers of the country, and to keep it up would be an advantage to the large manufacturers. He appeared to be indifferent as to which course should be adopted.

Mr. Ward's motion was agreed to, and the third section was struck out.

The fourth section was then read, increasing the existing duties on molasses and sugars twenty-five per cent.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered a substitute, being substantially the same as the original section except that it includes melado. It was adopted.

The fifth section was then read, repealing the ten per cent. reduction on manufactured goods.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, moved to strike out the section, and argued that the bill without it would produce all the additional revenue required, and five millions over.

Without passing on the fifth section, the committee rose.

THE CAUCUS FORCE BILL.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, from the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs, reported the caucus force bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House, at 5:25 P. M., took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for pension bills only.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FINANCES

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS SUBMITTED—A LONG AND VIOLENT DISCUSSION.

The meeting of the American Institute members, called for the purpose of hearing the report of the special committee of five appointed to examine the annual report of the Trustees and Board of Directors and the financial report of the forty-third annual exhibition, was held last evening in the rooms of the Geographical Society. On the report of the committee being called for as the special order of business, Mr. Thomas M. Adriance, as its Chairman, attempted to read a minority report written by himself alone, but was requested to first present the report of the majority, which he did. The following is the substance of the document: The statement of the Trustees and Board of Directors laid before the annual meeting, shewing the sum of $20,090 27 paid by the managers of the late exhibition, was correct. In order to support this assertion the committee thought it proper to submit the following figures, taken from the books: Receipts, $68,708 69; expenditures, $48,618 42; surplus, $20,090 27. This exhibit did not include the following account of the exhibition building expenses for the year 1874: Paid for repairs, taxes, insurance, and ground rent, $19,394 51; paid for hydrants, steam-pump, and croton water, $680 56; salary of janitor, exclusive of the sum of $216 25 paid by the managers of the fair, $452; total, $20,527 07; received for rent and use of water, $5,680; balance, $14,847 07. Taking into account $500 paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Managers, one quarter's salary of Superintendent and clerk, amounting to $2,250, and other items, a credit balance remained of $529 70, which will be required for bills yet unpaid. The report was signed by Messrs. G. H. Loutrell, C. H. Dalamater, and Edward Schell, who composed the majority of the Examining Committee.

After the reading of this exhibit, Dr. Rich moved the reading of the minority report. In his report Mr. Adriance submitted a statement, alleged to have been taken from the books, showing that, instead of a profit being made, there was an actual loss to the institute, the expenses of the exhibition building having exceeded the amount received some $4,400, the difference between the report of the majority and the minority being principally on the item of salary. The majority gave only one-fourth of the $6,000 paid the Superintendent as applicable to the fair. He charged that the whole amount was incurred in connection with the exhibition, and that it should have been paid from the receipts. He gives the following as the totals in the actual account of the exhibition with the institute: Payments, $31,805 67; receipts, $28,086 46; deficit, $4,419 21; probable deficit by adding unpaid bills of $700, $5,502 54. The reading of the report was followed by a long and violent discussion on the question as to the source from which the Superintendent's salary should have been paid, the malcontents claiming that, as his services were monopolized by the managers of the fair, they incurred the entire expense of his salary, and that the fact of the largest amount being paid out of the funds of the institute was a gross error. Notwithstanding these statements, the report of the majority was finally adopted almost unanimously.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. T. C. FIELDS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Lawrence granted a motion to allow counsel for The People of the State to substitute The Mayor, &c., of the City, as plaintiffs in the suit brought against Thomas C. Fields to recover moneys alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the County Treasury. The motion is granted on condition of payment to defendant's attorney the amount of the accrued costs in the suit, and the case is set down for trial on the first Monday of March.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday. The Executive Committee submitted a report granting the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company a lease of the proposed new Pier No. 42 North River for a term of years, and at a rent of $30,000 a year, payable quarterly, with the privilege of renewing the lease for five years. For the convenience of the company, whose lease of Pier No. 52 North River expires on May 1, the department has notified Mr. George Mackenzie, the agent of the line, that its steamers can be accommodated with suitable berths in the vicinity of Christopher street, as soon as the work of erecting a proper shed can be completed. The committee also submitted a resolution awarding the contract for repairs to the steam dredge No. 2 to Messrs. Cobank & Theall, No. 65 Bethune street. The report of the committee was adopted, after which a large number of communications and petitions were read and referred to the Executive Committee. One from the Deputy Controller informed the board that the following balances were to the credit of the department: To Dock Fund, $22,512 05; bonds issued, $175,000; total, $197,512 05.

A report was read from the Assistant Engineer calling attention to the neglected and filthy condition of the pier foot of Thirty-fifth street, North River. He made some timely recommendations regarding the care of the piers. The Engineer in chief presented a communication inclosing the proposed plan of increased accommodations for the Erie Railway Company at the foot of Duane and Chambers streets, the company having accepted the following additional space of water front, which is less forty feet than what they originally petitioned for: A slip of 160 feet, a pier 100 feet, a slip 200 feet, a pier 100 feet; total 560 feet.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A COMMISSIONER OF STREET-CLEANING DEMANDED—A NEW ORDINANCE REGARDING PAWNBROKERS.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a majority report was presented by the Committee on Streets requesting the Legislature to pass a bill, which was appended to the document, authorizing the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Commissioner of Street-cleaning, and take the work out of the hands of the Police Department. The character of the bill and the powers it is designed to confer are significantly expressed in the fifth section:

The said Commissioner of Street-cleaning is hereby invested with power to purchase all horses, carts, machines, scows, boats, or other implements that may be necessary, in addition to all the several kinds now being used on the work by the Board of Police, or to hire the same, whichever he may deem most desirable and economical, or to hire or purchase any other implements, materials, or things necessary for the said Commissioner to perform thoroughly and efficiently all the duties imposed by this act.

Alderman Simonson, one of the members of the committee, submitted a minority report, which recommended that the powers of the Police Board over the matter of street-cleaning be increased, so as to enable them to have the work done properly.

A long debate ensued, in which Aldermen Morris and Howland spoke against the majority report. Mr. Morris said that the bill, if passed, would give to a Commissioner of Street-cleaning power to spend millions of the public money at his mere will.

The report was finally passed by a strict party vote of fourteen Democrats to eight Republicans.

A communication was received from Mr. Douglas Taylor, the Commissioner of Jurors, stating that his health was ruined, and the lives of his assistants endangered, by his present cold quarters in the New Court-house, and requesting the board to assign him another office. It was placed on file. The Dock Commissioners were requested, on motion of Alderman Cole, to ascertain the number of aliens, if any, employed in their department, and furnish a report on the subject to the board.

The board then adopted a new ordinance regulating the business of pawnbrokers. It contains the following provisions:

No pawnbroker or keeper of a loan office shall ask, demand, or receive any greater sum of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum upon any loan not exceeding the sum of $25, or than ten per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of $25 under the penalty of $100 for every such offense.

SEC. 9. No pawnbroker, loanbroker, or keeper of a loan office shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession; and all such sales shall be at public auction, and not otherwise.

A resolution to open Seventy-third street, east of Third avenue, was passed over the veto of the Mayor.

Several claims were then approved, among them the bills for the funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer. A large amount of routine business was subsequently transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

MOTION TO RESTRAIN THE COMPANY FROM CONSTRUCTING A TURN-OUT.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, a motion was argued in which David Haight and others, residents of Greenwich street, seek to restrain the New-York Elevated Railroad Company from constructing a turn-out in the vicinity of Bank street. The motion was made on three grounds: First, that the Commissioners appointed to approve the original experiment with a stationary engine and cable having filed their approval their power there ended, and the subsequent use of dummy engines was without authority of law; that the time to complete the road had expired, and the company was not operating its road now by any authority of law, and that its discrimination in the price of fares took away its character as a public corporation.

Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, on behalf of the motion, contended that by the original charter, passed in 1867, the company had one year in which to experiment on Greenwich street with a stationary engine, and if then the three Commissioners approved of its working, and the Governor approved their report, the company had a right to go on and construct the road, that portion of it from the Battery to the Harlem River to be constructed within five years thereafter; that the limitation of the statute had expired, and the company not having completed its line to Harlem, its road was in operation without authority of law, and that the company having charged but five cents fare from the Battery to Fourth Street, and ten cents fare up to Twenty-ninth street, it had forfeited its right to be regarded as a public railroad as used in the city, and as provided by its charter.

In answer to this it was contended by Mr. Tracy that a statute subsequent to the act of incorporation authorized further experiment with any kind of motive power, and the approval by the Commissioners of that now used confirmed their right to such use; that the five years for the completion of the road should date only from the filing of the certificate of the Commissioners; that it did not appear that the company had refused to transport any passenger for less than ten cents who demanded it; that the act of incorporation gave the company the right to construct an elevated track on each side of Greenwich street, and turn-outs at such points as the Commissioners might direct; that the proposed turn-outs had become necessary from the fact that extra trains have frequently to be made up, in order to furnish seats to passengers. In answer to the additional allegation of plaintiffs, that during the past year, although the road had a net income of $80,000, five per cent. of which was required by statute to be paid to the Controller, and but $45 had been so paid, it was alleged that all the money required to be paid by statute had been paid in quarterly payments. Judge Lawrence said he did not consider that he had anything to do with the question of fare charged, that was for the Attorney General. The other questions in the case he took under consideration.

FAILURE OF A BROADWAY CLOTHING FIRM.

The firm of Messrs. Jessup & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, No. 256 Broadway, have announced to their creditors their inability to meet their engagements, and have called for a meeting of their creditors to be held to-day, when a statement of their assets and liabilities will be submitted. Mr. Jessup states that the amount of their liabilities has been exaggerated, and attributes the present difficulty of the firm to the fact that the house has been carrying on too extensive a trade for their capital. The firm was organized in January, 1874, by Messrs. Stephen W. Jessup, John D. Plummer, John McNulty, and Joseph I. Barnum. Messrs. McNulty and Plummer, of the firm, stated yesterday afternoon to a TIMES reporter that the suspension is due entirely to the fact that Mr. Jessup did not come forward with the amount of capital he had promised, owing to his having become compromised by real-estate speculation. "We intend," said Mr. Plummer, "to make a clean breast of the entire matter at the meeting of our creditors to-morrow, and to submit to any course they may think proper." Until after the meeting, however, they decline to furnish details. They assert that the firm was doing splendidly, and that the only reason for the failure is that given above. They hope that their creditors will devise some plan by which the business can be continued, and the firm be afforded a chance to retrieve its fortunes.

A CROWD OF BROKERS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.

The corridors and bar-room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were crowded with stock-brokers last evening. Such an assemblage has not been seen there since the panic. Prominent men of Wall street were met at every turn. During the past week an advertisement has been running in one of the financial papers calling a meeting for 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of forming a new Stock Exchange. It was signed "Many Brokers." Careful inquiry could not discover any person who would acknowledge that he had anything to do with the call. Even the most bitter opponents of the advanced rates of commission repudiated it, and the call was generally regarded as a "sell." The hotel clerks laughed when asked about the meeting, and said that they had heard nothing about it. No room had been engaged, so far as they knew. The brokers stood around "talking shop" and commenting upon the subject that had brought them together. From the tone of the discussion it seemed only necessary for some one bold enough to call the meeting to order to place the proposed new Exchange on a pretty solid foundation. But no leader appeared, and after lounging about for several hours, the brokers dropped out, one by one, as they had come in.

There is a rule among the by-laws of the Stock Exchange which makes it expulsion for a member to take part in any such movement as the one contemplated, and that means not only the loss of the privileges of membership but of $10,000 cash, which is the value in currency of a seat. Whether the call was simply a mischievous joke, or a "feeler" thrown out by the heavy speculators to try the temper of the street on the question of advanced commission, it was in either case a complete success. Mr. Russell Sage is authority for saying that higher rates of brokerage mean an annual difference of about $750,000 to Drew and Gould alone. The question thus becomes an important one to them, and hence the strong fight they have been making against the Governing Committee of the Exchange. The general impression is that the end is not yet.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Wisconsin took out yesterday 17,500 letters and twenty-eight bags of newspapers.

M. De Quercey will reappear this evening at the Park Theatre in "Girofle-Girofla."

The closing exercises of Evening School No. 13, in East Houston, near Essex street, will occur to-morrow evening.

A lot of cotton damaged by fire and water on the lighter Jacob L. will be sold at auction to-day at 1 o'clock at No. 29 Burling slip.

The residence of Samuel Morris, at No. 23 New Bowery, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed of $36 worth of clothing, &c.

Some unknown thieves stole 300 pounds of type from the fourth floor of the premises No. 9 Spruce street on Wednesday night and escaped undetected.

The annual drill and reception of the Seventy-first Regiment will be held on Monday evening next, at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, the cases of seventeen prisoners were disposed of.

The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni of New-York will be given on the 1st of March next at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.

Special Agent Brush recently met Graff and Lawrence, the absconding silk smugglers, in Montreal, and they assured him that Col. Des Anges was not cognizant of the frauds.

In the matter of taxing six lots belonging to the House of Mercy, already reported in THE TIMES, Judge Lawrence rendered a decision yesterday against the legality of the taxation.

The steam-ship Goethe succeeded in getting off the dry dock yesterday, with the aid of four tug-boats. She had been advertised to sail yesterday, but the ice prevented her owners from floating her in time.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was called for yesterday afternoon, but no quorum was present. Alfred De Cordova was yesterday elected a member of the Exchange.

Heavy losses have been incurred during the late cold weather on imported fruit, large quantities of which have been frozen in the vessels upon reaching the coast. On one cargo alone the loss amounted to $20,000.

The skeletons of the great fossil birds found in New-Zealand are now on shipboard on the way to New-York, and will be here shortly. They are intended for the Central Park Museum, and will be placed there upon their arrival.

Blanche Martin, a mulatto, charged with stealing a $100 bill from Patrick Meagher, who keeps a store at No. 143 Spring street, was found guilty of grand larceny yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced to three years in State Prison.

The funeral of Mr. E. B. Decker took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock from St. Mark's Church, corner of Second avenue and Tenth street. The members of the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District, of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body.

In the annual report of the New-York Bridge Company for the year 1874, the cash receipts and expenditures during that period, with the exception of the months of August and September, are stated to be as follows: Receipts, $381,553 45. Expenditures, $484,909 17.

Thomas Foster was indicted for highway robbery in having violently assaulted and robbed Edward Mann, of No. 413 East Nineteenth street, on the night of the 9th of February. In General Sessions yesterday he pleaded guilty to larceny from the person and was sent to State Prison for five years.

The funeral of Mr. Jacob Adler took place yesterday from his residence, No. 123 East Seventy-eighth street. The deceased was a native of Austria, and had resided in this country for many years. Representatives of a number of Hebrew benevolent societies of which Mr. Adler was a member attended the funeral.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus delivered a lecture last evening at the chapel of the church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, on the "Materialization of Spirits." The lecturer showed by a series of chemical experiments how alcohol and other spirits could be materialized by freezing. The entertainment was in aid of the Mission School.

Mr. Washington H. Donaldson gave an exhibition of a model of a flying-machine at the Hippodrome yesterday forenoon in the presence of a number of invited friends. The trial was regarded as successful, and it is understood that Mr. Donaldson will construct a larger machine which will be placed on exhibition at the same place.

In the suit brought by Catharine E. Jerome to recover from Messrs. Cisco & Clark the sum of $5,000 alleged to have been obtained as a subscription to an iron mining company by implied misrepresentations, the facts of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, Judge Van Brunt has rendered a decision dismissing the complaint.

The evening schools of the Board of Education will close for the season this evening, when the examinations will take place. The returns of each school on the result of the examinations, which will be submitted next week, will give a definite idea of the average success attained by the pupils.

At a meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association, held at Concordia Hall last evening, Charles S. Strong presiding, fifty new members were elected, and about as many more applications for membership were read by the Secretary. The association has a membership of over two hundred.

Robert McGurkin, a music teacher, was charged with stealing a watch and coat, valued at $58, from Andrew Craig, of No. 75 Carmine street, with whom he resided. The prisoner was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and having pleaded guilty, was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

On Wednesday night Officers Cain, Gill, Thompson, and Whelan arrested fourteen saloon-keepers, all of whom were selling without license. They were taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were held in the sum of $100 bail to appear to answer, with the exception of one Metzel, who has only just opened his store, and who promised to take out a license.

Barnum's Hippodrome will be closed for the season on the 27th inst., to prepare for the regular great traveling campaign through the Eastern, Middle, and Western States. To-night, in addition to the usual performances, there will be two grand contests between the champion trotters of New-York. On Monday, March 1, Weston and Prof. Judd will begin their 500 mile walking match.

On Wednesday night Sergt. Smock made a raid on the disorderly house No. 100½ Canal street, and arrested the proprietor, Conrad Miller, seventy years old, and six persons found on the premises at the time. They were taken before Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and Miller was held in $1,000 to answer. The others were fined $10 each.

In view of the overcrowded condition of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have determined to use a part of the Inebriate Asylum for the accommodation of some inmates of the former institution, and have accordingly given permission to the physician to transfer the chronic and harmless inmates who can be safely placed there, the total number not to exceed 150.

Gold seems likely to come this way. With exchange at the present figures it can be shipped from London to this City at a profit of $400 on every $100,000 of coin, clear of freight and insurance charges. This has sent the current flowing this way, and on Wednesday and yesterday about $1,000,000 in gold was shipped from London for this port, and may be expected to arrive in nine or ten days.

John Dolen and John Daley were called up yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, on two indictments for burglary. The accused were charged with breaking into the clothing store of Jacob S. Alexander, No. 75 Hester street, and stealing property valued at $300, and also with having entered the shoe store of Joseph Boyer, No. 133 East Broadway, from which they stole boots valued at $55. The prisoners pleaded guilty to one charge, and were each sent to State Prison for five years.

Martin Campbell, stage manager of the Metropolitan Theatre, who has been ever since Tuesday morning endeavoring to procure $1,000 bail fixed in his case by Recorder Hackett, succeeded yesterday in finding a man willing to become his bondsman in the person of William Wagner, of No. 269 William street. The bail bonds having been made out in the District Attorney's office, Campbell was discharged from the custody of Court Officer Reilly, in whose charge he had been allowed to visit his acquaintances with the view of procuring bail.

The French Steam-ship Company recently altered its route by ceasing to call at Brest, and now proposes another change. This will consist in having its vessels stop at Queenstown on the voyage from New-York to Havre, and at Plymouth on the return to the United States. The company also proposes to dispatch a steamer once a week during the coming season, instead of a fortnight as heretofore. Before the change of route can be effected, however, the consent of the French Government will have to be obtained.

The reception of the three French evening classes of the Grammar School in North Moore street, near West Broadway, took place last evening at 8 o'clock. There were twenty-seven prizes awarded. Of these twenty-one were contributed by the Cercle Française de L'Harmonie, through its President, Mr. A. Salmon, three by the French journal *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and three by another French journal, *Le Messager*, each class receiving an equal number. In addition to the prizes, sixty testimonials of merit were given. Appropriate addresses were delivered during the evening by French citizens of high standing.

Thomas E. Odell, aged eighteen, quarreled with Thomas B. McGuire in the liquor store No. 522 West Twenty-ninth street, last evening, and during the fight which ensued Odell stabbed McGuire twice in the back with a pocket-knife, inflicting severe wounds. Odell was arrested.

Five ex-Assistant Aldermen, Messrs. Murphy, Keenan, Kehoe, Kreps, and Beyer, have notified the Board of Aldermen that they are ready to act with them as a co-ordinate branch of the Common Council, and that the proceedings of the Aldermen are illegal unless concurred in by the Assistant Aldermen.

BROOKLYN.

A reception and distribution of semi-annual certificates will take place at 10 o'clock this forenoon, at Public School No. 14, corner of Navy and Concord streets.

Many influential citizens of the Eastern District are anxious to have a public park in that section of the city, and profess a willingness to shoulder the entire expense of the work.

The funeral of Mr. O. P. Rowe, for many years a messenger in the Custom-house, took place yesterday from his late residence, South Sixth street, near Third. Mr. Rowe, who was seventy-two years of age, died from the shock occasioned to his system by a fall on the ice, which fractured one of his ankles.

Two large leather sample boxes were found by the Police under the Maspeth Avenue Bridge yesterday. They were cut with a knife in a peculiar manner, but were otherwise in good condition. One of the boxes bore a label with the following address on it, "Warners McLure House, Wheeling, West Virginia."

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of Hon. John B. Drayton, who committed suicide Wednesday morning, will take place Saturday afternoon from his late residence in Academy street, Jersey City.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday Patrick Quill was tried and convicted of an assault upon a Police officer in Hoboken. He was sentenced to State Prison for one year.

Patrick Londregan, a member of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, was arraigned in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning to plead to an indictment charging him with malfeasance in office in offering, for a pecuniary consideration, to secure the payment by the board of which he is a member of the claims of the Hudson County Avenue Commissioners. He entered a plea of not guilty, and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for trial.

On Wednesday night Charles Garrison fell from a coal train in the yard of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Hoboken, and striking his head against a tie was rendered insensible. The train was made up of both narrow and broad gauge cars, the latter being in the rear of the train. Garrison laid with his head on the broad-gauge track, and the cars were rapidly approaching, when Charles Keenan, a switchman, jumped forward and succeeded in dragging him away. Garrison was taken to St. Mary's Hospital suffering from a severe wound in the head, caused by his fall.

A CAREFUL DEPOSITOR.

Some years since Peter Lorillard Ronalds was a depositor in the Mechanics' National Bank, and, having his book written up, it showed a balance of eighty-one cents in his favor. This he drew out, together with subsequent deposits, and was absent from the City for about seven years. He then received notice from a person formerly employed by the bank that a balance of $6,750 was held by the bank to his credit. He demanded this sum, and though its existence was at first denied, after an examination the amount was paid, but without interest. He then sued for the interest, and the case was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Speir and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court. On the part of the bank it was contended that it was not liable for interest, the balance having remained there through the carelessness of the plaintiff. On this ground a motion was made to dismiss the complaint and denied, and without further testimony counsel on both sides agreed to a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,809.

THE LINEN THREAD CASE.

The suit of the Government against Hughes & Co. to recover penalties for alleged undervaluation of invoices, &c., was continued yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. Assistant District Attorney Simons moved, under the act of June, 1874, that the firm be compelled to produce in evidence such portions of its books and papers as referred to acts of the firm alleged to be amenable to penalties. Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton, counsel for the firm, objected to the production of the books and papers being compelled, mainly on the grounds that the act of 1874 was not retroactive, and, therefore, did not cover this case, which arose before the act was passed, and that, if the act was decided to be retroactive in its terms or intent, it would be unconstitutional, as being an *ex post facto* law. Judge Blatchford, without passing upon the constitutionality of the act, decided that it did not apply to the present case, and denied the motion of Mr. Simons. Mr. Simons asked to be allowed to withdraw a juror, and for a "continuance" until such time as the Government can obtain evidence from other sources. Judge Blatchford said he would consider it, and give a decision this morning, to which time the court adjourned.

SHIPPING STATISTICS FOR JANUARY.

The report of the Collector of the Custom-house for January last shows the following number of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade: Number of American vessels entered, 80; tonnage, 40,336; crews, 1,186; American vessels cleared, 132; tonnage, 69,484; crews, 1,788. Foreign vessels entered, 143; tonnage, 187,646; crews, 5,239; foreign vessels cleared, 174; tonnage, 213,521; crews, 5,901. The number of vessels employed in the United States coastwise trade and fisheries during the same month is as follows: Entered, steamers—Side-wheel, 20; tonnage, 33,617; crews, 770; propellers, (including tugs,) 78; tonnage, 83,400; crews, 1,763; total steam, 98; tonnage, 117,017; crews, 2,533. Sailing vessels—Ships, 2; tonnage, 3,513; crews, 42. Barks and barkentines, 6; tonnage, 3,258; crews, 63. Brigs and brigantines, 6; tonnage, 2,951; crews, 55. Schooners, 23; tonnage, 5,853; crews, 154. Barges, &c., 2; tonnage, 524; crews, 14. Total sail, 39; tonnage, 15,399; crews, 328. Grand total—Vessels, 137; tonnage, 132,416; crews, 2,861. Cleared—Steamers, sidewheel, 23; tonnage, 37,418; crews, 918. Propellers, (including tugs) 90; tonnage, 97,398; crews, 2,196. Total steam, 113; tonnage, 134,816; crews, 3,114. Sailing-vessels—Ships, 5; tonnage, 7,304; crews, 150. Barks and barkentines, 4; tonnage, 1,893; crews, 44. Brigs and brigantines, 3; tonnage, 1,015; crews, 31. Schooners, 71; tonnage, 15,667; crews, 435. Sloops, 2; tonnage, 140; crews, 6. Barges, &c., 4; tonnage, 603; crews, 9. Total—Sail, 89; tonnage, 26,622; crews, 675. Grand total—Vessels, 202; tonnage, 161,438; crews, 3,789.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 918 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,409 head, or 377 cars, against 450 cars same time last week, and 317 cars same time last year. Market unchanged; about all disposed of. Fresh arrivals mostly through consignments; 1,200 head disposed of. Sales, 500 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,020 to 1,390 lb., at $5 20@$6 20; 200 head Indiana Steers, 905 to 1,236 lb., at $4 50@$5 80; 300 head Michigan Steers, 985 to 1,310 lb., at $4 50@$5; 200 head Ohio Steers, 948 to 1,280 lb., at $4 87½@$5 65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 15,400 head same time last week, and 19,900 head same time last year; market fairly active, owners holding at strong yesterday's prices; one car remaining unsold; those not disposed of shipped East; 2,000 head disposed of; sales, 1,600 head Western Sheep, averaging 80, 95, and 106 lb., at $4 75, $5 40 and $5 75; 400 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 90 lb. at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making total supply for the week thus far 10,100 head, against 8,600 head same time last week, and 11,200 head same time last year. Market very dull; 200 head disposed of, 3 cars remaining unsold; sales of Yorkers at $6 75@$7; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Cattle buoyant, firm, fairly active. Receipts, 2,000 head; sales, chiefly of common to good, at $3 50@$5 50; Stockers, $3@$4 25; Shipping, $4 50@$6 75. Shipments, 1,800 head. Live Hogs active and firm. Receipts, 17,000; common to extra, $6 25@$7 40; Packers buying chiefly at $6 75@$7 25; Shippers, $6 40@$6 75; one lot of fancy sold at $7 50. Shipments, 8,000. Sheep active, lower. Receipts, 1,500; range of sales, $3 50@$5 75; 10 Extra Sheep sold at $7 55; sales mostly at $4@$5 50.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—Ferdinand Reiss, Louis Schuhmacher, O. W. Lindholm, A. Jacobs, Emilie Lemck, Carl Rotop, Carl Kaufmann, W. Friedrichs, Alexander Ruperti.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:49 | Sun sets....5:40 | Moon sets...6:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:02 | Gov. Island...7:51 | Hell Gate...9:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Assyria, (Br.,) Donaldson, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Erik, (Dan.,) Kraemer, Havre, C. Rammelsberg & Co.; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Canima, (Br.,) Ledicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Mary M. Bird, Packard, Marseilles, H. P. Brown & Co.; Lizzie Cameron, (Br.,) Cameron, Brunswick, Ga., Perkins & Job; Traveler, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool, &c., W. D. Morgan; St. Bernard, (Ger.,) Regener, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Brig Little Harry, (Br.,) Rourke, Lisbon, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. David H. Zolck, Sawyer, Matanzas, John Zittlosen & Co.; Annie D. Merritt, Pinkham, Baracoa, &c., Isaac R. Staples; Hattie Weston, Payson, Aux Cayes, &c., B. J. Wenberg; Pinta, Paddock, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) R. P. Buck & Co.; Annie Lee, Look, Key West, &c., Benner & Pinckney; Electric Flash, McDonald, Boston; D. J. Adams, Smith, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meir, Hamburg Feb. 3, via Havre 6th, with mdse. and 54 cabin and 130 steerage passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced westerly gales, with high sea, the entire passage; abreast of Sable Island a heavy snowfall, wind veering from N. E. to S. E. and N. W., and blowing for three days; the ship was covered completely with ice.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Janzen, Rotterdam Jan. 29, via Plymouth 31st, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales throughout; Feb. 10 and 11, lat. 46, lon. 47, passed through large quantities of field ice.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Syria, (of London,) Barnard, Calcutta and Sand Heads Oct. 8, and St. Helena Dec. 15, via Demerara 22 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Watts, Santos Dec. 17 via Hampton Roads Feb. 12, with coffee to order—vessel to master. Jan. 27, lat. 20, lon. 60, spoke brig C. H. Cooney, of and from Ardrossan for Sagua, 40 ds. out.

Bark Geneva, Gorham, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Feb. 10, lat. 34 30, lon. 73, saw bark Jas. E. Ward, from Matanzas, for New-York.

Schr. Isabella, Arey, Ruatan 20 ds., with cocoa-nuts to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Clara Montgomery, for New-York, ldg.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Assyria, for Glasgow; Wisconsin, for Liverpool, (not 17th;) City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Florence Peters, for Matanzas; Marie, for Odessa; brigs Sarah, for Cape Town; Frank Clark, for Progreso; Pearl, for Port Spain; P. Hinckley, for Cienfuegos; Jeremiah, for Cardenas; schrs. Hattie Haskell, for San Blas; Cyrus Fossett, for St. Jago; Roger Drury, for Galveston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Bartlett's Reef Light-vessel was yesterday carried by ice from her station. She has been towed into New-London, and will be replaced as early as possible.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore United States Navy,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1875.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 9.—Arr. bark Ethan Allen, from Montevideo.

SAGUA, Feb. 14.—Arr. schr. James H. Gordon, Philadelphia.

Feb. 15.—Arr. brig Nellie Jones, (Br.,) St. Thomas; schr. Moses Patten, Havana.

Sld. barks Yumuri, (Br.,) New-York; N. M. Haven, North of Hatteras; brig George Gilchrist, North of Hatteras.

Feb. 16, arr. brig Clara M. Goodrich, Havana; schr. Canton, Havana.

MATANZAS, Feb. 16.—Sld. schrs. Delia O. Yates, for North of Hatteras; Susan Wright, for North of Hatteras; bark Ellen Stevens, Baltimore; brig D. R. Stackwell, Philadelphia.

ST. GEORGE, Bermuda, Feb. 7.—Arr. brig Ella, New-Haven, for Salmon River, leaking and short of provisions; will go on slip for repairs.

Arr. 13th, schr. Ocean Lily, Halifax, for Jamaica; lost spars and sails.

CARDENAS, Feb. 16.—Arr. schr. S. P. Brown, Havana.

Sld. Brig H. B. Cleaves, for North of Hatteras; schrs. White Wing, for North of Hatteras, and Isaac Overton, for North of Hatteras.

HAVANA, Feb. 16—Arr. steamer Yazoo, New-Orleans, for Philadelphia.

Sld. 17, steamers Yazoo, Philadelphia; Atlas, (Br.,) New-York, via Nassau; Margaret Baker, New-Orleans; City of Havana, New-York; bark Sarah Hobbart, New-York; brig Ella Stevens, Caibarien.

Arr. 18th, steamer Crescent City, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 15.—Arr. schrs. Blink Bonnie, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam.; James A. Brown, Savannah; bark M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Brunswick, Ga.; schr. Adelina, Aspinwall.

Cld. barks Neversink, New-York; Emma F. Herriman, Boston; schr. J. H. Hancock, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sld. for the United States, Fleetwing, City of Montreal, Star of Hope, Valkyrien, J. B. Duffus, David Bugbee, Figre, and Catharine.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Barletto, Fortuna, and Graham's Polly.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Esmeralda, Johanna, Marmion, Hvideorn, Kate Melick, and W. J. Whiting.

The ship Sydney Dacres, from San Francisco for Liverpool, which was abandoned off the Irish coast, has been picked up and towed into Crookhaven.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Eynon, from New-York Feb. 14, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Feb. 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Hedderweed, from New-York, Feb. 6, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

REPAIRING
DEPARTMENT.
BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street, & 5th avenue and 14th street.

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